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WORKS

OF

LORD BYRON.

VOL. XIV.

LONDON:
Printed by A. SPOTTISWOODE,
New-Street-Square.

SENATVS
POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS
DIVO TITO DIVI VESPASIANI
VESPASIANO AVGVSTO

THE

WORKS

OF

LORD BYRON:

WITH

HIS LETTERS AND JOURNALS,

AND HIS LIFE,

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

IN SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

VOL. XIV.

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NEW-YOR

NEW EDITION.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1847.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS Volume consists of "Cain," written at Ravenna in 1821; "Werner," written at Pisa in 1822; the "Age of Bronze" and "The Island," written at Genoa in 1823; a set of Stanzas for music, given to the Countess Guiccioli shortly before Lord Byron's departure for Greece; and the Lines on his last Birth-day, January 22. 1824.

London, January 10. 1833.

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CAIN,

A MYSTERY.

"Now the Serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made."—*Gen.* ch. iii. ver. 1.

TO

SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

THIS MYSTERY OF CAIN

IS INSCRIBED,

BY HIS OBLIGED FRIEND,

AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR. (1)

(1) Sir Walter Scott announced his acceptance of this dedication in the following letter to Mr. Murray: —

"My dear Sir, Edinburgh, 4th December, 1821.

"I accept, with feelings of great obligation, the flattering proposal of Lord Byron to prefix my name to the very grand and tremendous drama of 'Cain.' I may be partial to it, and you will allow I have cause; but I do not know that his Muse has ever taken so lofty a flight amid her former soarings. He has certainly matched Milton on his own ground. Some part of the language is bold, and may shock one class of readers, whose line will be adopted by others out of affectation or envy. But then they must condemn the 'Paradise Lost,' if they have a mind to be consistent. The fiend-like reasoning and bold blasphemy of the fiend and of his pupil lead exactly to the point which was to be expected, — the commission of the first murder, and the ruin and despair of the perpetrator.

"I do not see how any one can accuse the author himself of Manicheism.

"In the second place (second I mean in point of order, for I do not presume to decide which motive predominates in his Lordship's mind), the blasphemous impieties of 'Cain,' though nothing more in reality than the echo of often refuted sophisms, by being newly dressed and put forth in a form easy to be remembered, may produce considerable effect; that is, they may mislead the ignorant, unsettle the wavering, or confirm the hardened sceptic in his misbelief. These are consequences which Lord Byron must have contemplated; with what degree of complacency he alone can tell.

"But, in the third place, if neither of these things happens, and 'Cain' should not prove either lucrative or mischievous, there is another point which Lord Byron has secured to himself, so that he cannot be deprived of it, — the satisfaction of insulting those from whom he differs both in faith and practice. ... Now, at last, he quarrels with the very conditions of humanity, rebels against that Providence which guides and governs all things, and dares to adopt the language which had never before been attributed to any being but one, 'Evil, be thou my good.' Such, as far as we can judge, is Lord Byron."

This critic's performance is thus alluded to in one of Lord Byron's letters to Mr. Douglas Kinnaird: — "I know nothing of Rivington's 'Remonstrance' by the 'eminent Churchman;' but I suppose the man wants a living."

On hearing that his publisher was threatened with more serious annoyances, in consequence of the appearance of the "Mystery," Lord Byron addressed the following letter to Mr. Murray: —

"Pisa, February 8. 1822.

"Attacks upon me were to be expected; but I perceive *one* upon you in the papers, which I confess that I did not expect. How, or in what manner, *you* can be considered responsible for what *I* publish, I am at a loss to conceive. *

---

* This letter was thus versified at the time in Blackwood's *Noctes Ambrosianæ*: —

"Attacks on me were what I look'd for, Murray;
But why the devil do they badger you?
These godly newspapers seem hot as curry;
But don't, dear Publisher, be in a stew.
They 'll be so glad to see you in a flurry —
I mean those canting Quacks of your Review —
They fain would have you all to their own Set; —
But never mind them — we 're not parted yet.

They surely don't suspect you, Mr. John,
Of being more than accoucheur to Cain;
What mortal ever said you wrote the Don?
I dig the mine — you only fire the train!

" If ' Cain ' be ' blasphemous,' Paradise Lost is blasphemo
the very words of the Oxford gentleman, ' Evil, be thou my g
from that very poem, from the mouth of Satan; and is there a

But here — why, really, no great lengths I've gone —
Big wigs and buzz were always my disdain —
But my poor shoulders why throw *all* the guilt on?
There 's as much blasphemy, or more, in Milton.

The thing 's a drama, not a sermon-book;
Here stands the Murderer — that 's the Old One there
In gown and cassock how would Satan look?
Should Fratricides discourse like Dr. Blair?
The puritanic Milton freedom took,
Which now-a-days would make a Bishop stare;
But not to shock the feelings of the age,
I only bring your angels on the stage.

To bully You, yet shrink from battling Me,
Is baseness — nothing baser stains ' The Times: '
While Jeffrey in each catalogue I see —
While no one talks of priestly Playfair's crimes, —
While Drummond, at Marseil'es, blasphemes with glee -
Why all this row about my harmless rhymes?
Depend on't, Piso, 'tis some private pique
'Mong those that cram your Quarterly with Greek.

If this goes on, I wish you 'd plainly tell 'em,
'Twere quite a treat *to me* to be indicted;
Is it less sin to write such books than sell 'em?
There 's muscle! — I 'm resolved I 'll see you righted.
In me, great Sharpe*, *in me converte telum!*
Come, Dr. Sewell*, show you *have* been knighted! —
On my account you never shall be dunn'd;
The copyright, in part, I will refund.

You may tell all who come into your shop,
You and your Bull-dog both remonstrated;
My Jackall did the same, you hints may drop,
(All which, perhaps, you have already said;)
Just speak the word, I 'll fly to be your prop;
They shall not touch a hair, man, on your head.
You 're free to print this letter; you 're a fool
If you don't send it first to ' The John Bull.' "

[* Mr. Sharpe and Sir John Sewell, LL.D., managers of the Cc
tional Association.]

more in that of Lucifer in the Mystery? 'Cain' is nothing more than a drama, not a piece of argument. If Lucifer and Cain speak as the first murderer and the first rebel may be supposed to speak, surely all the rest of the personages talk also according to their characters — and the stronger passions have ever been permitted to the drama.

"I have even avoided introducing the Deity, as in Scripture (though Milton does, and not very wisely either); but have adopted his angel as sent to Cain instead, on purpose to avoid shocking any feelings on the subject, by falling short of what all uninspired men must fall short in, viz. giving an adequate notion of the effect of the presence of Jehovah. The old Mysteries introduced him liberally enough, and all this is avoided in the new one.

"The attempt to bully you, because they think it won't succeed with me, seems to me as atrocious an attempt as ever disgraced the times. What! when Gibbon's, Hume's, Priestley's, and Drummond's publishers have been allowed to rest in peace for seventy years, are you to be singled out for a work of *fiction*, not of history or argument? There must be something at the bottom of this — some private enemy of your own: it is otherwise incredible.

"I can only say, 'Me, me; en adsum qui feci;' — that any proceedings directed against you, I beg, may be transferred to me, who am willing, and *ought*, to endure them all; — that if you have lost money by the publication, I will refund any or all of the copyright; — that I desire you will say that both you and Mr. Gifford remonstrated against the publication, as also Mr. Hobhouse; — that *I* alone occasioned it, and I alone am the person who, either legally or otherwise, should bear the burden. If they prosecute, I will come to England; that is, if, by meeting it in my own person, I can save yours. Let me know. You sha'n't suffer for me, if I can help it. Make any use of this letter you please.

"Yours ever, &c.

"BYRON.

"P. S. — I write to you about all this row of bad passions and absurdities with the summer moon for here our winter is clearer than your dog-days, lighting the winding Arno, with all her buildings and bridges, — so quiet and still! — What nothings are we before the least of these stars!"

An individual of the name of Benbow having pirated "Cain," Mr. (now Sir Lancelot) Shadwell applied to the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) for an injunction to protect Mr. Murray's property in the Mystery. The learned counsel, on the 9th of February, 1822, spoke as follows. —

"This work professes to record, in a dramatic poem of three acts, the story contained in the book of Genesis. It is meant to represent the state of Cain's mind when [illegible] mit the murder of his brother. The actors in the poem are five; they consist of Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel and their two wives, with [illegible]

cifer, and, in the third act, the angel of the Lord. The book that which was before done by Milton, and adheres more close words contained in Scripture. The book, in the commencemc sents Cain in a moody, dissipated disposition, when the Evil Spir him to go forth with him to acquire knowledge. After the fir leads him through the abyss of space; and, in the third, Cain ret a still more gloomy spirit. Although the poet puts passages mouth, which of themselves are blasphemous and impious; yet Milton has done also, both in his Paradise Lost, and Regained. passages are powerfully combated by the beautiful arguments of Adah. It is true that the book represents what Scripture represen he is, notwithstanding, instigated to destroy the altar of his broth he is then led on to put to death; but then the punishment of follows in the very words of the Scripture itself. Cain's mind diately visited with all the horror of remorse, and he goes fortl derer on the face of the earth. I trust I am the last person in t who would attempt to defend a blasphemous or impious work; that this poem is as much entitled to the protection of the cou abstract, as either the Paradise Lost or the Paradise Regained. dent am I of this, that I would at present undertake to compar those works, passage by passage, and show that it is perfectly as those productions of Milton. Every sentence carries with it, if I the expression, its own balsam. The authority of God is recogni Cain's impiety and crime are introduced to show that its just pu immediately followed. I repeat, that there is no reason why tl taken abstractedly, should not be protected as well as either of t I have mentioned. I therefore trust that your Lordship will g injunction *in limine*, and then the defendants may come in and sh against it."

The following is a note of the Lord Chancellor' ment: —

"This court, like the other courts of justice in this country, ledges Christianity as part of the law of the land. The jurisd this court in protecting literary property is founded on this, — th an action will lie for pirating a work, there the court, attendir imperfection of that remedy, grants its injunction; because ther publication after publication which you may never be able to hi by proceeding in the other courts. But where such an action do I do not apprehend that it is according to the course of the court an injunction to protect the copyright. Now this publication, if intended to vilify and bring into discredit that portion of Scriptur to which it relates, is a publication with reference to which, if tl ples on which the case of Dr. Priestley, at Warwick, was decide principles of law, the party could not recover any damages in re piracy of it. This court has no criminal jurisdiction; it cannot lo thing as an offence; but in those cases it only administers justi protection of the civil rights of those who possess them, in conse being able to maintain an action. You have alluded to Milton's

work: it did happen in the course of last long vacation, amongst the *solicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ*, I read that work from beginning to end; it is therefore quite fresh in my memory, and it appears to me that the great object of its author was to promote the cause of Christianity: there are undoubtedly a great many passages in it, of which, if that were not its object, it would be very improper by law to vindicate the publication; but, taking it all together, it is clear that the object and effect were not to bring into disrepute, but to promote, the reverence of our religion. Now the real question is, looking at the work before me, its preface, the poem, its manner of treating the subject, particularly with reference to the fall and the atonement, whether its intent be as innocent as that of the other with which you have compared it; or whether it be to traduce and bring into discredit that part of sacred history. This question I have no right to try, because it has been settled, after great difference of opinion among the learned, that it is for a jury to determine that point; and where, therefore, a reasonable doubt is entertained as to the character of the work (and it is impossible for me to say I have not a doubt, I hope it is a reasonable one), another course must be taken for determining what is its true nature and character. There is a great difficulty in these cases, because it appears a strange thing to permit the multiplication of copies, by way of preventing the circulation of a mischievous work, which I do not presume to determine that this is; but that I cannot help: and the singularity of the case, in this instance, is more obvious, because here is a defendant who has multiplied this work by piracy, and does not think proper to appear. If the work be of that character which a court of common law would consider criminal, it is pretty clear why he does not appear, because he would come *confitens reus*; and for the same reason the question may perhaps not be tried by an action at law; and if it turns out to be the case, I shall be bound to give my own opinion. That opinion I express no further now than to say that, after having read the work, I cannot grant the injunction until you show me that you can maintain an action for it. If you cannot maintain an action, there is no pretence for granting an injunction; if you should not be able to try the question at law with the defendant, I cannot be charged with impropriety if I then give my own opinion upon it. It is true that this mode of dealing with the work, if it be calculated to produce mischievous effects, opens a door for its dissemination; but the duty of stopping the work does not belong to a court of equity, which has no criminal jurisdiction, and cannot punish or check the offence. If the character of the work is such that the publication of it amounts to a temporal offence, there is another way of proceeding, and the publication of it should be proceeded against directly as an offence; but whether this or any other work should be so dealt with, it would be very improper for me to form or intimate an opinion." — The injunction was refused accordingly.

We must not encumber our pages with the long arguments *pro* and *con* which this famous judgment elicited. The reader

will probably be satisfied with the following extract the Life of Johnson, and its last editor's note.

"When," says Boswell, "Dr. Johnson and I were left by ourse read to him my notes of the opinions of our Judges upon the quest literary property. He did not like them; and said, 'They make me of your Judges not with that respect which I should wish to do.' ' argument of one of them, that there can be no property in blasphe nonsense, he answered, 'Then your rotten sheep are mine! By tha when a man's house falls into decay, he must lose it.' "— Boswell, p. 286. — Dr. Johnson's illustration is sophistical, and might have be torted upon him; for if a man's sheep are *so* rotten as to render the unwholesome, or if his house be so decayed as to threaten mischief t sengers, the law will confiscate the mutton and abate the house, w any regard to *property*, which the owner thus abuses. Moreover, Jo should have discriminated between a *criminal* offence and a *civil* Blasphemy is a crime: would it not be in the highest degree absurd there should be a *right of property* in a crime, or that the law shou called upon to protect that which is illegal? If this be true in *law* much more so in *equity*; as he who applies for the *extraordinary* assis of a court of equity should have a right, consistent at least with equit morals. — Croker.

The reader is referred to Mr. Moore's Notices for abun evidence of the pain which Lord Byron suffered from virulence of the attacks on "Cain," and the legal proce above alluded to. There appeared in "The Bijou" for a fragment by Mr. Coleridge, entitled "The Wandering Cain;" which was, no doubt, suggested by the perusal of "Mystery," and which every reader will thank us for inser in an Appendix to the piece. — E.]

[" CAIN" was begun at Ravenna, on the 16th of July, 1821— completed on the 9th of September — and published, in the same volume with " Sardanapalus" and " The Two Foscari," in December.

Perhaps no production of Lord Byron has been more generally admired, on the score of ability, than this " Mystery;" — certainly none, on first appearing, exposed the author to a fiercer tempest of personal abuse.

Besides being unmercifully handled in most of the critical journals of the day, " Cain " was made the subject of a solemn separate essay, entitled " A Remonstrance addressed to Mr. Murray respecting a recent Publication — by Oxoniensis;" of which we may here preserve a specimen: —

" There is a method of producing conviction, not to be found in any of the treatises on logic, but which I am persuaded you could be quickly made to understand; it is the *argumentum ad crumenam;* and this, I trust, will be brought home to you in a variety of ways; not least, I expect, in the profit you hope to make by the offending publication. As a bookseller, I conclude you have but one standard of poetic excellence — the extent of your sale. Without assuming any thing beyond the bounds of ordinary foresight, I venture to foretel, that in this case you will be mistaken: the book will disappoint your cupidity, as much as it discredits your feeling and discretion. Your noble employer has deceived you, Mr. Murray: he has profited by the celebrity of his name to palm upon you obsolete trash, the very off-scourings of Bayle and Voltaire, which he has made you pay for as though it were first-rate poetry and sound metaphysics. But I tell you (and, if you doubt it, you may consult any of the literary gentlemen who frequent your reading-room) that this poem, this 'Mystery,' with which you have insulted us, is nothing more than a *cento* from Voltaire's novels, and the most objectionable articles in Bayle's Dictionary, served up in clumsy cuttings of ten syllables, for the purpose of giving it the guise of poetry.

" Still, though 'Cain' has no claims to originality, there are other objects to which it may be made subservient; and so well are the noble author's schemes arranged, that in some of them he will be sure to succeed.

" In the first place, this publication may be useful as a financial measure. It may seem hard to suspect, that the high-souled philosophy, of which his Lordship makes profession, could be 'servile to the influence' of money; but you could tell us, Sir, if you would, what sort of a hand your noble friend is at a bargain; whether Plutus does not sometimes go shares with Apollo in his inspirations."

The Devil talks the language of that sect, doubtless; because, not being able to deny the existence of the Good Principle, he endeavours to exalt himself — the Evil Principle — to a seeming equality with the Good; but such arguments, in the mouth of such a being, can only be used to deceive and to betray. Lord Byron might have made this more evident, by placing in the mouth of Adam, or of some good and protecting spirit, the reasons which render the existence of moral evil consistent with the general benevolence of the Deity. The great key to the mystery is, perhaps, the imperfection of our own faculties, which see and feel strongly the partial evils which press upon us, but know too little of the general system of the universe, to be aware how the existence of these is to be reconciled with the benevolence of the great Creator.

"To drop these speculations, you have much occasion for some mighty spirit, like Lord Byron, to come down and trouble the waters; for, excepting 'The John Bull*,' you seem stagnating strangely in London.

"Yours, my dear Sir,

"Very truly,

"To John Murray, Esq. "WALTER SCOTT."

* [The pungent Sunday print so called had been established some little time before this letter was written, and had excited a sensation unequalled in the recent history of the newspaper press. — E.]

PREFACE.

THE following scenes are entitled "A Mystery," in conformity with the ancient title annexed to dramas upon similar subjects, which were styled "Mysteries, or Moralities." The author has by no means taken the same liberties with his subject which were common formerly, as may be seen by any reader curious enough to refer to those very profane productions,(1) whether in English, French, Italian, or Spanish. The author has endeavoured to preserve the language adapted to his characters; and where it is (and this is but rarely) taken from actual *Scripture*, he has made as little alteration, even of words, as the rhythm would permit. The reader will recollect that the book of Genesis does not state that Eve was tempted by a demon, but by "the Serpent;" and that only because he was "the most subtil of all the beasts of the field." Whatever interpretation the Rabbins and the Fathers may have put upon this, I take the words as I find them, and reply, with Bishop Watson upon similar occasions, when the Fathers were quoted to him, as Moderator in the schools of Cambridge, "Behold the Book!"—hold-

(1) [See *antè*, Vol. IX. p. 70.; Mr. Payne Collier's "Annals of the Stage," vol. i.; the "Histoire du Théâtre Français, vol. ii., &c. &c. — E.]

ing up the Scripture.(1) It is to be recollected, th my present subject has nothing to do with the *N Testament*, to which no reference can be here ma without anachronism. With the poems upon simil topics I have not been recently familiar. Since was twenty, I have never read Milton; but I h read him so frequently before, that this may ma little difference. Gesner's "Death of Abel" I ha never read since I was eight years of age, at Abe deen. The general impression of my recollection delight; but of the contents I remember only th Cain's wife was called Mahala, and Abel's Thirz in the following pages I have called them "Ada and "Zillah," the earliest female names which occ in Genesis; they were those of Lamech's wive those of Cain and Abel are not called by their nam Whether, then, a coincidence of subject may ha caused the same in expression, I know nothing, a care as little.(2)

The reader will please to bear in mind (what fe choose to recollect), that there is no allusion to future state in any of the books of Moses, nor inde

(1) ["I never troubled myself with answering any arguments which t opponents in the divinity-schools brought against the Articles of the Chur nor ever admitted their authority as decisive of a difficulty; but I used such occasions to say to them, holding up the New Testament in my ha 'En sacrum codicem! Here is the fountain of truth; why do you foll the streams derived from it by the sophistry, or polluted by the passions, man?'" — *Bishop Watson's Life*, vol. i. p. 63.]

(2) [Here follows, in the original draught, — "I am prepared to be cused of Manicheism, or some other hard name ending in *ism*, which ma a formidable figure and awful sound in the eyes and ears of those w would be as much puzzled to explain the terms so bandied about, as t liberal and pious indulgers in such epithets. Against such I can defe myself, or, if necessary, I can attack in turn."]

in the Old Testament.(1) For a reason for this extraordinary omission he may consult Warburton's "Divine Legation;" whether satisfactory or not, no better has yet been assigned. I have therefore supposed it new to Cain, without, I hope, any perversion of Holy Writ.

With regard to the language of Lucifer, it was difficult for me to make him talk like a clergyman upon the same subjects; but I have done what I could to restrain him within the bounds of spiritual politeness. If he disclaims having tempted Eve in the shape of the Serpent, it is only because the book of Genesis has not the most distant allusion to any thing of the kind, but merely to the Serpent in his serpentine capacity.

Note.—The reader will perceive that the author has partly adopted in this poem the notion of Cuvier, that the world had been destroyed several times before the creation of man. This speculation,

(1) [There *are* numerous passages dispersed throughout the Old Testament, which import something more than "an allusion to a future state." In truth, the Old Testament abounds in phrases which imply the immortality of the soul, and which would be insignificant and hardly intelligible, but upon that supposition. "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit return unto God who gave it."—*Eccl.* xii. 7. "And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame: and they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."—*Dan.* x. 2. "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand in the latter days upon the earth: and though after my skin worms shall destroy my body, yet in my flesh shall I see God."—*Job* xix. 25. But there would be no end of citing passages from the Old Testament, to show that not only the immortality of the soul is implied in its divine pages, but the resurrection of the body also.—Brit. Rev.]

derived from the different strata and the bon
enormous and unknown animals found in then
not contrary to the Mosaic account, but rather
firms it; as no human bones have yet been discov
in those strata, although those of many known ani
are found near the remains of the unknown.
assertion of Lucifer, that the pre-Adamite world
also peopled by rational beings much more intelli
than man, and proportionably powerful to the n
moth, &c. &c. is, of course, a poetical fiction to
him to make out his case.

I ought to add, that there is a "tramelogedi
Alfieri, called "Abele."—I have never read that
any other of the posthumous works of the writer
cept his Life.

Ravenna, Sept. 27. 1821.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Men. — ADAM.
CAIN.
ABEL.

Spirits. — ANGEL OF THE LORD
LUCIFER.

Women. — EVE.
ADAH.
ZILLAH.

CAIN,

A MYSTERY. (1)

ACT I.

SCENE I.

The Land without Paradise. — Time, Sunrise.

ADAM, EVE, CAIN, ABEL, ADAH, ZILLAH, *offering a Sacrifice.*

Adam. GOD, the Eternal! Infinite! All-wise! —
Who out of darkness on the deep didst make
Light on the waters with a word — all hail!
Jehovah, with returning light, all hail!

Eve. God! who didst name the day, and separate
Morning from night, till then divided never —

(1) [Lord Byron has thought proper to call this drama a "mystery;" the name which, as is well known, was given in our own country, before the Reformation, to those scenic representations of the mysterious events of our religion, which, indecent and unedifying as they seem to ourselves, were, perhaps, the principal means by which a knowledge of those events was conveyed to our rude and uninstructed ancestors. But, except in the topics on which it is employed, Lord Byron's Mystery has no resemblance to those which it claims as its prototypes. These last, however absurd and indecorous in their execution, were, at least, intended reverently. The composition now before us is, unhappily, too famous for its contrary character. — BISHOP HEBER.]

Who didst divide the wave from wave, and call
Part of thy work the firmament — all hail!
Abel. God! who didst call the elements into
Earth — ocean — air — and fire, and with the d
And night, and worlds which these illuminate,
Or shadow, madest beings to enjoy them,
And love both them and thee — all hail! all hai
Adah. God, the Eternal! Parent of all thing
Who didst create these best and beauteous bei
To be beloved, more than all, save thee —
Let me love thee and them: — All hail! all hai
Zillah. Oh, God! who loving, making, blessin
Yet didst permit the Serpent to creep in,
And drive my father forth from Paradise,
Keep us from further evil: — Hail! all hail! (1
Adam. Son Cain, my first-born, wherefore art
silent?
Cain. Why should I speak?
Adam. To pray. (2)

(1) [The drama opens with a hymn, addressed by Adam and his (with the exception of Cain) to the Almighty. Lord Byron tells us, preface, with some portion, we think, of that feeling, certainly English growth, which leads him to refuse to Shakspeare the nan dramatic poet, that he "has not read Milton since he was twenty." the opening lines we are not indisposed to believe him. Cain, howe now introduced, — refusing to ask any thing of God, or to thank h all which he has received at his hands; alleging, that the boon of ence which is embittered by toil, and shortly to be cancelled by de not worth a prayer or a thanksgiving. After a little feeble expostul the pious family leave him to his gloomy thoughts, which are interr by the approach of Lucifer. — Bishop Heber.]

(2) ["Prayer," said Lord Byron, at Cephalonia, "does not consist in t of kneeling, nor in repeating certain words in a solemn manner. Devo the affection of the heart, and this I feel; for when I view the wond creation, I bow to the majesty of Heaven; and when I feel the enjo of life, health, and happiness, I feel grateful to God for having bes

Cain. Have ye not pray'd?
Adam. We have, most fervently.
Cain. And loudly: I
Have heard you.
Adam. So will God, I trust.
Abel. Amen!
Adam. But thou, my eldest born, art silent still.
Cain. 'Tis better I should be so.
Adam. Wherefore so?
Cain. I have nought to ask.(1)
Adam. Nor aught to thank for? (2)
Cain. No.

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these upon me."—"All this is well," I said, "so far as it goes, but to be a Christian you must go farther."—"I read more of the Bible than you are aware," he said: "I have a Bible which my sister gave me, who is an excellent woman, and I read it very often." He went into his bed-room on saying this, and brought out a pocket Bible, finely bound, and showed it to me." — KENNEDY's *Conversations with Lord B.*, p. 135.]

(1) ["Say then, shall man, deprived all power of choice,
Ne'er raise to Heaven the supplicating voice?
Not so; but to the gods his fortunes trust;
Their thoughts are wise, their dispensations just.
What best may profit or delight they know,
And real good for fancied bliss bestow;
With eyes of pity they our frailties scan;
More dear to them, than to himself, is man."—JUV.

"Though the Deity is inclined," says Owen, "by his own benignity, to bless his creatures, yet he expects the outward expressions of devotion from the rational part of them." This is certainly what Juvenal means to inculcate: hence his earnest recommendation of a due regard to the public and ceremonial part of religion. — GIFFORD.]

(2) ["Dr. Shaw, the professor of divinity, breakfasted with us. I took out my 'Ogden on Prayer,' and read some of it to the company. Dr. Johnson praised him. 'Abernethy,' said he, 'allows only of a physical effect of prayer upon the mind, which may be produced many ways as well as by prayer; for instance, by meditation. Ogden goes farther. In truth, we have the consent of all nations for the efficacy of prayer, whether offered up by individuals or by assemblies; and revelation has told us it will be effectual.'"—BOSWELL, *Croker's edit.*, vol. ii. p. 303.]

Adam. Dost thou not live?
Cain. Must I not die?
Eve. A
The fruit of our forbidden tree begins
To fall. (1)
Adam. And we must gather it again.
Oh, God! why didst thou plant the tree of kn
ledge? [li
Cain. And wherefore pluck'd ye not the tre
Ye might have then defied him.
Adam. Oh! my son,
Blaspheme not: these are serpent's words.
Cain. Why n
The snake spoke *truth:* it *was* the tree of knowlec
It *was* the tree of life: knowledge is good,
And life is good; and how can both be evil?
Eve. My boy! thou speakest as I spoke, in si
Before thy birth: let me not see renew'd
My misery in thine. I have repented.
Let me not see my offspring fall into
The snares beyond the walls of Paradise,
Which e'en in Paradise destroy'd his parents.
Content thee with what *is*. Had we been so,
Thou now hadst been contented. — Oh, my son
Adam. Our orisons completed, let us hence,

(1) [This passage affords a key to the temper and frame of mind of throughout the piece. He disdains the limited existence allotted to he has a rooted horror of death, attended with a vehement curiosity his nature; and he nourishes a sullen anger against his parents, to misconduct he ascribes his degraded state. Added to this, he has satiable thirst for knowledge beyond the bounds prescribed to mort and this part of the poem bears a strong resemblance to Manfred, counterpart, indeed, in the main points of character, Cain seems to CAMPBELL'S MAGAZINE.]

Each to his task of toil—not heavy, though
Needful: the earth is young, and yields us kindly
Her fruits with little labour.
Eve. Cain, my son,
Behold thy father cheerful and resign'd,
And do as he doth. [*Exeunt* ADAM *and* EVE.
Zillah. Wilt thou not, my brother?
Abel. Why wilt thou wear this gloom upon thy brow,
Which can avail thee nothing, save to rouse
The Eternal anger?
Adah. My beloved Cain,
Wilt thou frown even on me?
Cain. No, Adah! no;
I fain would be alone a little while.
Abel, I'm sick at heart; but it will pass.
Precede me, brother—I will follow shortly.
And you, too, sisters, tarry not behind;
Your gentleness must not be harshly met:
I'll follow you anon.
Adah. If not, I will
Return to seek you here.
Abel. The peace of God
Be on your spirit, brother!
[*Exeunt* ABEL, ZILLAH, *and* ADAH.
Cain (*solus*). And this is
Life!—Toil! and wherefore should I toil?—because
My father could not keep his place in Eden.
What had *I* done in this?—I was unborn:
I sought not to be born; nor love the state
To which that birth has brought me. Why did he
Yield to the serpent and the woman? or,
Yielding, why suffer? What was there in this?

The tree was planted, and why not for him?
If not, why place him near it, where it grew,
The fairest in the centre? They have but
One answer to all questions, "'Twas *his* will,
And *he* is good." How know I that? Because
He is all-powerful, must all-good, too, follow?
I judge but by the fruits—and they are bitter—
Which I must feed on for a fault not mine.
Whom have we here?—A shape like to the ang
Yet of a sterner and a sadder aspect
Of spiritual essence: why do I quake?
Why should I fear him more than other spirits,
Whom I see daily wave their fiery swords
Before the gates round which I linger oft,
In twilight's hour, to catch a glimpse of those
Gardens which are my just inheritance,
Ere the night closes o'er the inhibited walls
And the immortal trees which overtop
The cherubim-defended battlements?
If I shrink not from these, the fire-arm'd angels,
Why should I quail from him who now approache
Yet he seems mightier far than them, nor less
Beauteous, and yet not all as beautiful
As he hath been, and might be: sorrow seems
Half of his immortality.(1) And is it
So? and can aught grieve save humanity?
He cometh.

(1) [Cain's description of the approach of Lucifer would have shon the "Paradise Lost." There is something spiritually fine in this con tion of the terror of presentiment of coming evil. — JEFFREY.

Enter LUCIFER.(*)

Lucifer. Mortal!

[Of Lucifer, as drawn by Lord Byron, we absolutely know no evil: on the contrary, the impression which we receive of him is, from his introduction, most favourable. He is not only endued with all the y, the wisdom, and the unconquerable daring which Milton has ad him, and which may reasonably be supposed to belong to a spirit of ited a nature, but he is represented as unhappy without a crime, and ying our unhappiness. Even before he appears, we are prepared as the poet has had skill to prepare us to sympathise with any spiritua who is opposed to the government of Jehovah. The conversations, hibitions which ensue, are all conducive to the same conclusion, that ver is is *evil*, and that, had the Devil been the Creator, he would made his creatures happier. Above all, his arguments and maxim are allowed to pass uncontradicted, or are answered only by overg force, and punishment inflicted not on himself but on his disciple. the intention less apparent, nor the poison less subtle, because the ge employed is not indecent, and the accuser of the Almighty does scend to ribaldry or scurrilous invective. That the monstrous creed iculated is really the creed of Lord Byron himself, we, certainly, ome difficulty in believing. As little are we inclined to assert that ghtful caricature of Deism is intended as a covert recommendation further stage to which the scepticism of modern philosophers has mes conducted them. We are willing to suppose, that he has, after further view than the fantastic glory of supporting a paradox and ving his powers of argument and poetry at the expense of all the s and natural feelings of the world, and of ascertaining how much forgiven him by the unwearied devotion of his admirers. But we , with some of our contemporaries, give him the credit of "writing ntiously." We respect his understanding too highly to apprehend intended a benefit to mankind in doing his best to make them da led. — Bishop Heber.

n, with true tact and feeling, put no metaphysics into Satan's

There is no querulousness, no sneaking doubts, no petty ng in "the Archangel fallen." It is a fine, blunt, sublime, tha tic defiance, that reigns throughout, and animates his character;

Cain. Spirit, who art thou?
Lucifer. Master of spirits.
Cain. And being so, canst thou
Leave them, and walk with dust?
Lucifer. I know the thoughts
Of dust, and feel for it, and with you.
Cain. How!
You know my thoughts?
Lucifer. They are the thoughts of all
Worthy of thought;—'tis your immortal part
Which speaks within you.

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criticism — he speaks neither poetry nor common sense. Thomas Aquinas would have flogged him more for his bad logic than his unbelief — and St. Dunstan would have caught him by the nose ere the purblind fiend was aware. — BLACKWOOD.

The impiety chargeable on this Mystery consists mainly in this — that the purposeless and gratuitous blasphemies put into the mouth of Lucifer and Cain are left unrefuted, so that they appear introduced for their own sake, and the design of the writer seems to terminate in them. There is no attempt made to prevent their leaving the strongest possible impression on the reader's mind. On the contrary, the arguments, if such they can be called, levelled against the wisdom and goodness of the Creator are put forth with the utmost ingenuity. And it has been the noble poet's endeavour to palliate as much as possible the characters of the Evil Spirit and of the first Murderer; the former of whom is made an elegant, poetical, philosophical sentimentalist, a sort of Manfred, — the latter an ignorant, proud, and self-willed boy. Lucifer, too, is represented as denying all share in the temptation of Eve, which he throws upon the Serpent "in his serpentine capacity;" the author pleading, that he does so, *only* because the book of Genesis has not the most distant allusion to any thing of the kind, and that a reference to the New Testament would be an anachronism. — ECL. REV.

Lucifer now enters on the stage; and if we allow that he is a different and inferior personage to the Satan of Milton, it is a concession which, we have no doubt, would be made as readily by the author as by ourselves. The Satan of "Paradise Lost" has still a tinge of heaven; his passions are high and heroic, and his motion is vast and solemn. Those of Lord Byron's spirit are less dignified and more abrupt, but charged as intensely with fierce and bitter spleen. The one seems not unworthy to haunt the solitudes of Eden; the other appears to have no little knowledge of the world, and to be most at home in the busy walks of men. — CAMPBELL'S MAG.]

Cain. What immortal part?
This has not been reveal'd: the tree of life
Was withheld from us by my father's folly,
While that of knowledge, by my mother's haste,
Was pluck'd too soon; and all the fruit is death!
Lucifer. They have deceived thee; thou shalt live.
Cain. I live,
But live to die: and, living, see nothing
To make death hateful, save an innate clinging,
A loathsome, and yet all invincible
Instinct of life, which I abhor, as I
Despise myself, yet cannot overcome—
And so I live. Would I had never lived! [not
Lucifer. Thou livest, and must live for ever: think
The earth, which is thine outward cov'ring, is
Existence—it will cease, and thou wilt be
No less than thou art now.
Cain. No *less!* and why
No more?
Lucifer. It may be thou shalt be as we.
Cain. And ye?
Lucifer. Are everlasting.
Cain. Are ye happy?
Lucifer. We are mighty.
Cain. Are ye happy?
Lucifer. No: art thou?
Cain. How should I be so? Look on me!
Lucifer. Poor clay!
And thou pretendest to be wretched! Thou!
Cain. I am:—and thou, with all thy might, what
art thou?

Lucifer. One who aspired to be what made thee, and
Would not have made thee what thou art.
Cain. Ah!
Thou look'st almost a god; and——
Lucifer. I am none:
And having fail'd to be one, would be nought
Save what I am. He conquer'd; let him reign!
Cain. Who?
Lucifer. Thy sire's Maker, and the earth's,
Cain. And heaven's,
And all that in them is. So I have heard
His seraphs sing; and so my father saith.
Lucifer. They say—what they must sing and say, on pain
Of being that which I am—and thou art—
Of spirits and of men.
Cain. And what is that?
Lucifer. Souls who dare use their immortality—(1)
Souls who dare look the Omnipotent tyrant in
His everlasting face, and tell him that
His evil is not good! If he has made,
As he saith—which I know not, nor believe—
But, if he made us—he cannot unmake:
We are immortal!—nay, he'd *have* us so,
That he may torture:—let him! He is great—

(1) [In this long dialogue, the tempter tells Cain (who is thus far supposed to be ignorant of the fact) that the soul is immortal, and that "souls who dare use their immortality" are condemned by God to be wretched everlastingly.* This sentiment, which is the pervading *moral* (if we may call it so) of the play, is developed in the lines which follow. — HEBER.]

* "There is nothing against the immortality of the soul in 'Cain' that I recollect. I hold no such opinions; — but, in a drama, the first rebel and the first murderer must be made to talk according to their characters." — *B. Letters.*

But, in his greatness, is no happier than
We in our conflict! Goodness would not make
Evil; and what else hath he made? But let him
Sit on his vast and solitary throne,
Creating worlds, to make eternity
Less burthensome to his immense existence
And unparticipated solitude;
Let him crowd orb on orb: he is alone
Indefinite, indissoluble tyrant; (1)
Could he but crush himself, 'twere the best boon
He ever granted: but let him reign on,
And multiply himself in misery!
Spirits and Men, at least we sympathise —
And, suffering in concert, make our pangs
Innumerable, more endurable,
By the unbounded sympathy of all
With all! But *He!* so wretched in his height,
So restless in his wretchedness, must still
Create, and re-create —— (2)

Cain. Thou speak'st to me of things which long have swum
In visions through my thought: I never could
Reconcile what I saw with what I heard.

(1) [The poet rises to the sublime in making Lucifer first inspire Cain with the knowledge of his immortality — a portion of truth which hath the efficacy of falsehood upon the victim; for Cain, feeling himself already unhappy, knowing that his being cannot be abridged, has the less scruple to desire to be as Lucifer, "mighty." The whole of this speech is truly satanic; a daring and dreadful description given by everlasting despair of the Deity. — GALT.]

(2) [In MS. — "Create, and re-create — perhaps he'll make
One day a Son unto himself — as he
Gave you a father — and if he so doth,
Mark me! that Son will be a sacrifice!"]

My father and my mother talk to me
Of serpents, and of fruits and trees: I see
The gates of what they call their Paradise
Guarded by fiery-sworded cherubim,
Which shut them out, and me: I feel the weight
Of daily toil, and constant thought: I look
Around a world where I seem nothing, with
Thoughts which arise within me, as if they
Could master all things—but I thought alone
This misery was *mine*.—My father is
Tamed down; my mother has forgot the mind
Which made her thirst for knowledge at the risk
Of an eternal curse; my brother is
A watching shepherd boy, who offers up
The firstlings of the flock to him who bids
The earth yield nothing to us without sweat;
My sister Zillah sings an earlier hymn
Than the birds' matins; and my Adah, my
Own and beloved, she, too, understands not
The mind which overwhelms me: never till
Now met I aught to sympathise with me.
'Tis well—I rather would consort with spirits.

Lucifer. And hadst thou not been fit by thine o
soul
For such companionship, I would not now
Have stood before thee as I am: a serpent
Had been enough to charm ye, as before.(1)

Cain. Ah! didst *thou* tempt my mother?

Lucifer. I tempt no

(1) [MS.—"Have stood before thee as I am; but chosen
The serpent's charming symbol, as before."]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Cain. Would they had snatc
The fruits, or neither! (1)
Lucifer. One is yours alrea
The other may be still.
Cain. How so?
Lucifer. By be
Yourselves, in your resistance. Nothing c
Quench the mind, if the mind will be itself
And centre of surrounding things—'tis ma
To sway.
Cain. But didst thou tempt my parent
Lucifer.
Poor clay! what should I tempt them for,
Cain. They say the serpent was a spirit.
Lucifer.
Saith that? It is not written so on high:
The proud One will not so far falsify,
Though man's vast fears and little vanity
Would make him cast upon the spiritual na
His own low failing. The snake *was* the s
No more; and yet not less than those he t
In nature being earth also—*more* in *wisdo*
Since he could overcome them, and forekn
The knowledge fatal to their narrow joys.
Think'st thou I'd take the shape of things

(1) [Cain is described as imagining, that once eating of th
would have conferred immortality: "Would," he exclaims,
snatched both the fruits, or neither!" There is not the slig
for such a supposition: the tree of life was among the tre
Adam "might eat freely," and of which he had most probabl
eaten. This privilege was denied as a consequence of sin; as
is made an objection to being admitted to the sacraments, or a
vice renders them ineffectual, if not destructive, to the comm
HARNESS. See *ante*, Vol. I. pp. 70. 177.]

Cain. But the thing had a demon?
Lucifer. He but woke one
In those he spake to with his forky tongue.
I tell thee that the serpent was no more
Than a mere serpent: ask the cherubim
Who guard the tempting tree. When thousand ages
Have roll'd o'er your dead ashes, and your seed's,
The seed of the then world may thus array
Their earliest fault in fable, and attribute
To me a shape I scorn, as I scorn all
That bows to him, who made things but to bend
Before his sullen, sole eternity;
But we, who see the truth, must speak it. Thy
Fond parents listen'd to a creeping thing,
And fell. For what should spirits tempt them? What
Was there to envy in the narrow bounds
Of Paradise, that spirits who pervade [not,
Space——but I speak to thee of what thou know'st
With all thy tree of knowledge.
Cain. But thou canst not
Speak aught of knowledge which I would not know,
And do not thirst to know, and bear a mind
To know.
Lucifer. And heart to look on?
Cain. Be it proved.
Lucifer. Darest thou to look on Death?
Cain. He has not yet
Been seen.
Lucifer. But must be undergone.
Cain. My father
Says he is something dreadful, and my mother
Weeps when he's named; and Abel lifts his eyes

To heaven, and Zillah casts hers to the earth,
And sighs a prayer; and Adah looks on me,
And speaks not.

Lucifer. And thou?

Cain. Thoughts unspeakal
Crowd in my breast to burning, when I hear
Of this almighty Death, who is, it seems,
Inevitable. Could I wrestle with him?
I wrestled with the lion, when a boy,
In play, till he ran roaring from my gripe.

Lucifer. It has no shape; but will absorb all thin
That bear the form of earth-born being.

Cain. Ah!
I thought it was a being: who could do
Such evil things to beings save a being?

Lucifer. Ask the Destroyer.

Cain. Who?

Lucifer. The Maker — call h
Which name thou wilt: he makes but to destroy

Cain. I knew not that, yet thought it, since I hea
Of death: although I know not what it is,
Yet it seems horrible. I have look'd out
In the vast desolate night in search of him;
And when I saw gigantic shadows in
The umbrage of the walls of Eden, chequer'd
By the far-flashing of the cherubs' swords,
I watch'd for what I thought his coming;(1) for

(1) [It may appear a very prosaic, but it is certainly a very obvious ticism on these passages, that the young family of mankind had, long this, been quite familiar with the *death of animals* — some of whom was in the habit of offering up as sacrifices; so that it is not quite ceivable that they should be so much at a loss to conjecture what *D* was. — JEFFREY.]

ith fear rose longing in my heart to know
hat 'twas which shook us all—but nothing came.
ıd then I turn'd my weary eyes from off
ır native and forbidden Paradise,
ɔ to the lights above us, in the azure,
hich are so beautiful: shall they, too, die?
Lucifer. Perhaps—but long outlive both thine
and thee. [die—
Cain. I'm glad of that: I would not have them
ıey are so lovely. What is death? I fear,
ɛel, it is a dreadful thing; but what,
ɜannot compass: 'tis denounced against us,
ıth them who sinn'd and sinn'd not, as an ill—
hat ill?
Lucifer. To be resolved into the earth.
Cain. But shall I know it?
Lucifer. As I know not death,
ɜannot answer.
Cain. Were I quiet earth
ıat were no evil: would I ne'er had been
ught else but dust!
Lucifer. That is a groveling wish,
ɛss than thy father's, for he wish'd to know.
Cain. But not to live, or wherefore pluck'd he not
ıe life-tree?
Lucifer. He was hinder'd.
Cain. Deadly error!
ɔt to snatch first that fruit:—but ere he pluck'd
ıe knowledge, he was ignorant of death.
las! I scarcely now know what it is,
ıd yet I fear it—fear I know not what!

Lucifer. And I, who know all things, fear nothin
see
What is true knowledge.(1)
Cain. Wilt thou teach me al
Lucifer. Ay, upon one condition.
Cain. Name it.
Lucifer. Th
Thou dost fall down and worship me—thy Lord.
Cain. Thou art not the Lord my father worshi
Lucifer. N
Cain. His equal?
Lucifer. No;—I have nought in common with hi
Nor would: I would be aught above—beneath—
Aught save a sharer or a servant of
His power. I dwell apart; but I am great:—
Many there are who worship me, and more
Who shall—be thou amongst the first.
Cain. I never
As yet have bow'd unto my father's God,
Although my brother Abel oft implores
That I would join with him in sacrifice:—
Why should I bow to thee?
Lucifer. Hast thou ne'er bow
To him?

(1) [Most of Lord Byron's spleen against "My Grandmother's Revi the British," may be traced to its critique on Cain,—*e. g.* "We h heard it remarked, that a great deal of premeditated mischief is coucl under the plausible reasonings put into the mouths of Cain and Luci 'This may or may not be a just conclusion: we have no right to say t Lord Byron adopts the apologies of Cain, or the dialectics of the De all that can be fairly said on this subject is—that it has been a p of the poet's plan to throw as much ingenuity into the arguments, b of Cain and his Mentor, as it was competent to his Lordship to furnis and that he has left these arguments—without refutation or answe to produce their unrestricted influence on the reader."]

. Have I not said it?—need I say it?
ıot thy mighty knowledge teach thee that?
'er. He who bows not to him has bow'd to me!
. But I will bend to neither.
er. Ne'er the less,
't my worshipper: not worshipping
ıkes thee mine the same.
. And what is that?
er. Thou 'lt know here—and hereafter.
. Let me but
ht the mystery of my being.
er. Follow
I will lead thee.
But I must retire
he earth—for I had promised——
er. What?
To cull some first-fruits.
er. Why?
To offer up
bel on an altar.
er. Saidst thou not
'er hadst bent to him who made thee?
Yes—
el's earnest prayer has wrought upon me;
ring is more his than mine—and Adah——
r. Why dost thou hesitate?
She is my sister,
the same day, of the same womb; and
ng from me, with tears, this promise; and
han see her weep, I would, methinks,
—and worship aught.

Lucifer. Then follow
Cain. I will.(1)

Enter ADAH.

Adah. My brother, I have come for
It is our hour of rest and joy—and we
Have less without thee. Thou hast labour'd
This morn; but I have done thy task: the fr
Are ripe, and glowing as the light which ripe
Come away.

Cain. See'st thou not?

Adah. I see an ang
We have seen many: will he share our hour
Of rest?—he is welcome.

Cain. But he is not like
The angels we have seen.

Adah. Are there, then, ot
But he is welcome, as they were: they deign'
To be our guests—will he?

Cain (*to Lucifer*). Wilt thou?

Lucifer. I
Thee to be mine.

Cain. I must away with him.

Adah. And leave us?

Cain. Ay.

Adah. And *me?*

Cain. Beloved
Adah. Let me go with thee.

Lucifer. No, she must

Adah.
Art thou that steppest between heart and hea

(1) [The first interview of Lucifer with Cain is full of subl
JEFFREY.]

And sin—and, not content with their own sorrow,
Begot *me*—*thee*—and all the few that are,
And all the unnumber'd and innumerable
Multitudes, millions, myriads, which may be,
To inherit agonies accumulated
By ages!—and *I* must be sire of such things!
Thy beauty and thy love—my love and joy,
The rapturous moment and the placid hour, (1)
All we love in our children and each other,
But lead them and ourselves through many years
Of sin and pain—or few, but still of sorrow,
Intercheck'd with an instant of brief pleasure,
To Death—the unknown! Methinks the tree of knowledge
Hath not fulfill'd its promise:—if they sinn'd,
At least they ought to have known all things that are
Of knowledge—and the mystery of death.
What do they know?—that they are miserable.
What need of snakes and fruits to teach us that?

Adah. I am not wretched, Cain, and if thou
Wert happy——

Cain. Be thou happy, then, alone—
I will have nought to do with happiness,
Which humbles me and mine.

Adah. Alone I could not,
Nor *would* be happy: but with those around us
I think I could be so, despite of death,
Which, as I know it not, I dread not, though
It seems an awful shadow—if I may
Judge from what I have heard.

(1) [This "placid hour" of Cain is, we fear, from a source which it will do Lord B. no credit to name,—the romance of "Faublas."—E.]

Lucifer. And thou couldst
Alone, thou say'st, be happy?
Adah. Alone! Oh, my G
Who could be happy and alone, or good?
To me my solitude seems sin; unless
When I think how soon I shall see my brother,
His brother, and our children, and our parents.
Lucifer. Yet thy God is alone; and is he hap
Lonely, and good?
Adah. He is not so; he hath
The angels and the mortals to make happy,
And thus becomes so in diffusing joy?
What else can joy be, but the spreading joy?
Lucifer. Ask of your sire, the exile fresh f
Eden;
Or of his first-born son: ask your own heart;
It is not tranquil.
Adah. Alas! no! and you—
Are you of heaven?
Lucifer. If I am not, enquire
The cause of this all-spreading happiness
(Which you proclaim) of the all-great and goo
Maker of life and living things; it is
His secret, and he keeps it. *We* must bear,
And some of us resist, and both in vain,
His seraphs say: but it is worth the trial,
Since better may not be without: there is
A wisdom in the spirit, which directs
To right, as in the dim blue air the eye
Of you, young mortals, lights at once upon
The star which watches, welcoming the morn.

Adah. It is a beautiful star; I love it for
Its beauty.
Lucifer. And why not adore?
Adah. Our father
Adores the Invisible only.
Lucifer. But the symbols
Of the Invisible are the loveliest
Of what is visible; and yon bright star
Is leader of the host of heaven.
Adah. Our father
Saith that he has beheld the God himself
Who made him and our mother.
Lucifer. Hast *thou* seen him?
Adah. Yes—in his works.
Lucifer. But in his being?
Adah. No—
Save in my father, who is God's own image;
Or in his angels, who are like to thee—
And brighter, yet less beautiful and powerful
In seeming: as the silent sunny noon,
All light, they look upon us; but thou seem'st
Like an ethereal night, where long white clouds
Streak the deep purple, and unnumber'd stars
Spangle the wonderful mysterious vault
With things that look as if they would be suns;
So beautiful, unnumber'd, and endearing,
Not dazzling, and yet drawing us to them,
They fill my eyes with tears, and so dost thou.
Thou seem'st unhappy: do not make us so,
And I will weep for thee.(1)

(1) [In the drawing of Cain himself, there is much vigorous expression. It seems, however, as if, in the effort to give to Lucifer that "spiritual

Lucifer. Alas! those tears!
Could'st thou but know what oceans will be shed—
Adah. By me?
Lucifer. By all.
Adah. What all?
Lucifer. The million millions
The myriad myriads—the all-peopled earth—
The unpeopled earth—and the o'er-peopled Hell
Of which thy bosom is the germ.
Adah. O Cain!
This spirit curseth us.
Cain. Let him say on;
Him will I follow.
Adah. Whither?
Lucifer. To a place
Whence he shall come back to thee in an hour;
But in that hour see things of many days.
Adah. How can that be?
Lucifer. Did not your Maker make
Out of old worlds this new one in few days?
And cannot I, who aided in this work,
Show in an hour what he hath made in many,
Or hath destroy'd in few?

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politeness" which the poet professes to have in view, he has reduced rather below the standard of diabolic dignity, which was necessary to dramatic interest. He has scarcely "given the devil his due." We think Lord Byron knew better. Milton's Satan, with his faded majesty, blasted but not obliterated glory, holds us suspended between terror amazement, with something like awe of his spiritual essence and estate; but Lord Byron has introduced him to us as elegant, pensive, beautiful, with an air of sadness and suffering that ranks him with oppressed, and bespeaks our pity. Thus, in this dialogue with Adah comes forth to our view so qualified as to engage our sympathies. BRIT. CRIT.]

Cain. Lead on.

Adah. Will he,
In sooth, return within an hour?

Lucifer. He shall.
With us acts are exempt from time, and we
Can crowd eternity into an hour,
Or stretch an hour into eternity:
We breathe not by a mortal measurement—
But that's a mystery. Cain, come on with me.

Adah. Will he return?

Lucifer. Ay, woman! he alone
Of mortals from that place (the first and last
Who shall return, save ONE), shall come back to thee.
To make that silent and expectant world
As populous as this: at present there
Are few inhabitants.

Adah. Where dwellest thou?

Lucifer. Throughout all space. Where should I dwell? Where are
Thy God or Gods—there am I: all things are
Divided with me; life and death—and time—
Eternity—and heaven and earth—and that
Which is not heaven nor earth, but peopled with
Those who once peopled or shall people both—
These are my realms! So that I do divide
His, and possess a kingdom which is not
His. If I were not that which I have said,
Could I stand here? His angels are within
Your vision.

Adah. So they were when the fair serpent
Spoke with our mother first.

Lucifer. Cain! thou hast heard.

If thou dost long for knowledge, I can satiate
That thirst; nor ask thee to partake of fruits
Which shall deprive thee of a single good
The conqueror has left thee. Follow me.

Cain. Spirit, I have said it.

[*Exeunt* LUCIFER *and* CA

Adah (*follows, exclaiming*). Cain! my broth
Cain! (1)

ACT II.

SCENE I.

The Abyss of Space. (2)

Cain. I tread on air, and sink not; yet I fear
To sink.

Lucifer. Have faith in me, and thou shalt be
Borne on the air, of which I am the prince.

(1) [Cain persists in his inquiries as to the nature of death. The
mon promises to gratify him, on condition that he becomes his serv
Cain replies, that he has never worshipped even his father's God; an
answered,

"He who bows not to him, has bow'd to me,—
Thou art my worshipper; not worshipping
Him makes thee mine the same!"

Adah entering is awed and terrified by the appearance of the unkn
and gloomy angel, and endeavours to persuade her husband to cont
ment, patience, and piety. The act concludes with the departure of C
under the guidance of his new monitor, to see the place of depa
spirits. Their flight, in the next, across the abyss of space, and amid
unnumbered suns and systems which it comprises, is very fine. — Bis
HEBER.]

(2) [In the second act, the demon carries his disciple through all
limits of space, and expounds to him, in very lofty and obscure terms,
destinies of past and future worlds. They have a great deal of except
able talk. — JEFFREY.]

Cain. Can I do so without impiety?
Lucifer. Believe — and sink not! doubt — and perish! thus
Would run the edict of the other God,
Who names me demon to his angels; they
Echo the sound to miserable things,
Which, knowing nought beyond their shallow senses
Worship the word which strikes their ear, and deem
Evil or good what is proclaim'd to them
In their abasement. I will have none such:
Worship or worship not, thou shalt behold
The worlds beyond thy little world, nor be
Amerced for doubts beyond thy little life,
With torture of *my* dooming. There will come
An hour, when, toss'd upon some water-drops,(1)
A man shall say to a man, "Believe in me,
And walk the waters;" and the man shall walk
The billows and be safe. *I* will not say,
Believe in *me*, as a conditional creed
To save thee; but fly with me o'er the gulf
Of space an equal flight, and I will show
What thou dar'st not deny,—the history
Of past, and present, and of future worlds.
Cain. Oh, god, or demon, or whate'er thou art,
Is yon our earth?
Lucifer. Dost thou not recognise
The dust which form'd your father?
Cain. Can it be?
Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether,
With an inferior circlet near it still,

(1) [MS. — "An hour, when, walking on a petty lake."]

Which looks like that which lit our earthly night
Is this our Paradise? Where are its walls,
And they who guard them?

Lucifer. Point me out the
Of Paradise.

Cain. How should I? As we move
Like sunbeams onward, it grows small and small
And as it waxes little, and then less,
Gathers a halo round it, like the light
Which shone the roundest of the stars, when I
Beheld them from the skirts of Paradise:
Methinks they both, as we recede from them,
Appear to join the innumerable stars
Which are around us; and, as we move on,
Increase their myriads.

Lucifer. And if there should be
Worlds greater than thine own, inhabited
By greater things, and they themselves far more
In number than the dust of thy dull earth,
Though multiplied to animated atoms,
All living, and all doom'd to death, and wretched
What wouldst thou think?

Cain. I should be proud of thou
Which knew such things.

Lucifer. But if that high thought w
Link'd to a servile mass of matter, and,
Knowing such things, aspiring to such things,
And science still beyond them, were chain'd dow
To the most gross and petty paltry wants,
All foul and fulsome, and the very best
Of thine enjoyments a sweet degradation,
A most enervating and filthy cheat

To lure thee on to the renewal of
Fresh souls and bodies, all foredoom'd to be
As frail, and few so happy(1) ——
Cain. Spirit! I
Know nought of death, save as a dreadful thing
Of which I have heard my parents speak, as of
A hideous heritage I owe to them

(1) [It is nothing less than absurd to suppose, that Lucifer cannot well be expected to talk like an orthodox divine, and that the conversation of the first Rebel and the first Murderer was not likely to be very unexceptionable; or to plead the authority of Milton, or the authors of the old mysterics, for such offensive colloquies. The fact is, that *here* the whole argument — and a very *elaborate** and specious argument it is — is directed against the goodness or the power of the Deity; and there is no answer so much as attempted to the offensive doctrines that are so strenuously inculcated The Devil and his pupil have the field entirely to themselves, and are encountered with nothing but feeble obtestations and unreasoning horrors. Nor is this argumentative blasphemy a mere incidental deformity that arises in the course of an action directed to the common sympathies of our nature. It forms, on the contrary, the great staple of the piece, and occupies, we should think, not less than two thirds of it; so that it is really difficult to believe that it was written for any other purpose than to inculcate these doctrines; or, at least, to discuss the question upon which they bear. Now, we can certainly have no objection to Lord Byron writing an essay on the origin of evil, and sifting the whole of that vast and perplexing subject, with the force and the freedom that would be expected and allowed in a fair philosophical discussion; but we do not think it fair thus to argue it partially and *con amore*, in the name of Lucifer and Cain, without the responsibility or the liability to answer, that would attach to a philosophical disputant; and in a form which both doubles the danger, if the sentiments are pernicious, and almost precludes his opponents from the possibility of a reply. —JEFFREY.]

* "What does Jeffrey mean by *elaborate*? Why! they were written as fast as I could put pen to paper, in the midst of evolutions, and revolutions, and persecutions, and proscriptions of all who interested me in Italy. They said the same of 'Lara,' which I wrote while undressing, after coming home from balls and masquerades. Of all I have ever written, they are perhaps the most carelessly composed; and their faults, whatever they may be, are those of negligence, and not of labour. I do not think this a merit, but it is a fact." — *B. Letters.*

No less than life; a heritage not happy,
If I may judge, till now. But, spirit! if
It be as thou hast said (and I within
Feel the prophetic torture of its truth),
Here let me die: for to give birth to those
Who can but suffer many years, and die,
Methinks is merely propagating death,
And multiplying murder.

Lucifer. Thou canst not
All die—there is what must survive.

Cain. The (
Spake not of this unto my father, when
He shut him forth from Paradise, with death
Written upon his forehead. But at least
Let what is mortal of me perish, that
I may be in the rest as angels are.

Lucifer. *I* am angelic: wouldst thou be as

Cain. I know not what thou art: I see thy
And see thou show'st me things beyond *my* I
Beyond all power of my born faculties,
Although inferior still to my desires
And my conceptions.

Lucifer. What are they whicl
So humbly in their pride, as to sojourn
With worms in clay?

Cain. And what art thou who d
So haughtily in spirit, and canst range
Nature and immortality—and yet
Seem'st sorrowful?

Lucifer. I seem that which I an
And therefore do I ask of thee, if thou
Wouldst be immortal?

Cain. Thou hast said I must be
Immortal in despite of me. I knew not
This until lately—but since it must be,
Let me, or happy or unhappy, learn
To anticipate my immortality.

Lucifer. Thou didst before I came upon thee.

Cain. How?

Lucifer. By suffering.

Cain. And must torture be immortal?

Lucifer. We and thy sons will try. But now
behold!
Is it not glorious?

Cain. Oh, thou beautiful
And unimaginable ether! and
Ye multiplying masses of increased
And still increasing lights! what are ye? what
Is this blue wilderness of interminable
Air, where ye roll along, as I have seen
The leaves along the limpid streams of Eden?
Is your course measured for ye? Or do ye
Sweep on in your unbounded revelry
Through an aërial universe of endless
Expansion—at which my soul aches to think—
Intoxicated with eternity?
Oh God! Oh Gods! or whatsoe'er ye are!
How beautiful ye are! how beautiful
Your works, or accidents, or whatsoe'er
They may be! Let me die, as atoms die,
(If that they die) or know ye in your might
And knowledge! My thoughts are not in this hour
Unworthy what I see, though my [illegible]
Spirit! let me expire, or see them nearer.

Lucifer. Art thou not nearer? look bac
earth!
Cain. Where is it? I see nothing sav
Of most innumerable lights.
Lucifer. Look there
Cain. I cannot see it.
Lucifer. Yet it sparkles
Cain. That! —yonder!
Lucifer. Yea.
Cain. And wilt thou te
Why, I have seen the fire-flies and fire-wo
Sprinkle the dusky groves and the green l
In the dim twilight, brighter than yon woı
Which bears them.
Lucifer. Thou hast seen both worms ar
Each bright and sparkling—what dost think
Cain. That they are beautiful in their ow
And that the night, which makes both bea
The little shining fire-fly in its flight,
And the immortal star in its great course,
Must both be guided.
Lucifer. But by whom or ı
Cain. Show me.
Lucifer. Dar'st thou behold?
Cain. How kno
I *dare* behold? As yet, thou hast shown :
I dare not gaze on further.
Lucifer. On, then, wit
Wouldst thou behold things mortal or imn
Cain. Why, what are things?
Lucifer. *Both* partly: but ı
Sit next thy heart?

Cain. The things I see.
Lucifer. But what
Sate nearest it?
Cain. The things I have not seen,
Nor ever shall — the mysteries of death.
Lucifer. What, if I show to thee things which have died,
As I have shown thee much which cannot die?
Cain. Do so.
Lucifer. Away, then! on our mighty wings.
Cain. Oh! how we cleave the blue! The stars fade from us!
The earth! where is my earth? Let me look on it,
For I was made of it.
Lucifer. 'Tis now beyond thee,
Less, in the universe, than thou in it;
Yet deem not that thou canst escape it; thou
Shalt soon return to earth, and all its dust;
'Tis part of thy eternity, and mine.
Cain. Where dost thou lead me?
Lucifer. To what was before thee!
The phantasm of the world; of which thy world
Is but the wreck.
Cain. What! is it not then new?
Lucifer. No more than life is; and that was ere thou
Or *I* were, or the things which seem to us
Greater than either: many things will have
No end; and some, which would pretend to have
Had no beginning, have had one as mean
As thou; and mightier things have been extinct
To make way for much meaner than we can

Surmise; for *moments* only and the *space*
Have been and must be all *unchangeable.*
But changes make not death, except to clay;
But thou art clay—and canst but comprehend
That which was clay, and such thou shalt behol
Cain. Clay, spirit! what thou wilt, I can sur
Lucifer. Away, then!
Cain. But the lights fade from me f
And some till now grew larger as we approach'd
And wore the look of worlds.
Lucifer. And such they a
Cain. And Edens in them?
Lucifer. It may be.
Cain. And m
Lucifer. Yea, or things higher.
Cain. Ay? and serpents t
Lucifer. Wouldst thou have men without the
must no reptiles
Breathe, save the erect ones?
Cain. How the lights rece
Where fly we?
Lucifer. To the world of phantoms, whi
Are beings past, and shadows still to come.
Cain. But it grows dark, and dark—the stars
gone!
Lucifer. And yet thou seest.
Cain. 'Tis a fearful lig
No sun, no moon, no lights innumerable.
The very blue of the empurpled night
Fades to a dreary twilight, yet I see
Huge dusky masses; but unlike the worlds
We were approaching, which, begirt with light,

Seem'd full of life even when their atmosphere
Of light gave way, and show'd them taking shapes
Unequal, of deep valleys and vast mountains;
And some emitting sparks, and some displaying
Enormous liquid plains, and some begirt
With luminous belts, and floating moons, which took,
Like them, the features of fair earth:—instead,
All here seems dark and dreadful.

Lucifer. But distinct.
Thou seekest to behold death, and dead things?

Cain. I seek it not; but as I know there are
Such, and that my sire's sin makes him and me,
And all that we inherit, liable
To such, I would behold at once, what I
Must one day see perforce.

Lucifer. Behold!

Cain. 'Tis darkness.

Lucifer. And so it shall be ever; but we will
Unfold its gates!

Cain. Enormous vapours roll
Apart—what's this?

Lucifer. Enter!

Cain. Can I return?

Lucifer. Return! be sure: how else should death be peopled?
Its present realm is thin to what it will be,
Through thee and thine.

Cain. The clouds still open wide
And wider, and make widening circles round us.

Lucifer. Advance!

Cain. And thou!

Lucifer. Fear not — without me thou
Couldst not have gone beyond thy world. On! on!
[*They disappear through the clouds.*

SCENE II.

Hades.(1)

Enter LUCIFER *and* CAIN.

Cain. How silent and how vast are these dim worlds!
For they seem more than one, and yet more peopled
Than the huge brilliant luminous orbs which swung
So thickly in the upper air, that I
Had deem'd them rather the bright populace
Of some all unimaginable Heaven,
Than things to be inhabited themselves,
But that on drawing near them I beheld
Their swelling into palpable immensity

(1) [It is not very easy to perceive what natural or rational object the Devil proposes to himself in carrying his disciple through the abyss of space, to show him that repository of which we remember hearing something in our infant days, 'where the old moons are hung up to dry.' To prove that there is a life beyond the grave, was surely no part of his business when he was engaged in fostering the indignation of one who repined at the necessity of dying. And, though it would seem, that entire Hades is, in Lord Byron's picture, a place of suffering, yet, when Lucifer himself had premised that these sufferings were the lot of those spirits who had sided with him against Jehovah, is it likely that a more accurate knowledge of them would increase Cain's eagerness for the alliance, or that he would not rather have enquired whether a better fortune did not await the adherents of the triumphant side? At all events, the spectacle of many ruined worlds was more likely to awe a mortal into submission, than to rouse him to hopeless resistance; and, even if it made him a hater of God, had no natural tendency to render him furious against a brother who was to be his fellow-sufferer. — BISHOP HEBER.]

Of matter, which seem'd made for life to dwell on,
Rather than life itself. But here, all is
So shadowy and so full of twilight, that
It speaks of a day past.
Lucifer. It is the realm
Of death. — Wouldst have it present?
Cain. Till I know
That which it really is, I cannot answer.
But if it be as I have heard my father
Deal out in his long homilies, 'tis a thing —
Oh God! I dare not think on't! Cursed be
He who invented life that leads to death!
Or the dull mass of life, that, being life,
Could not retain, but needs must forfeit it —
Even for the innocent!
Lucifer. Dost thou curse thy father?
Cain. Cursed he not me in giving me my birth?
Cursed he not me before my birth, in daring
To pluck the fruit forbidden?
Lucifer. Thou say'st well:
The curse is mutual 'twixt thy sire and thee —
But for thy sons and brother?
Cain. Let them share it
With me, their sire and brother! What else is
Bequeath'd to me? I leave them my inheritance.
Oh, ye interminable gloomy realms
Of swimming shadows and enormous shapes,
Some fully shown, some indistinct, and all
Mighty and melancholy — what are ye?
Live ye, or have ye lived?
Lucifer. Somewhat of both.
Cain. Then what is death?

Lucifer. What? Hath not he who made ye
Said 'tis another life?

Cain. Till now he hath
Said nothing, save that all shall die.(1)

(1) [Death, the last and most dreadful of all evils, is so far from being one, that it is the infallible cure for all others —

"To die, is landing on some silent shore,
Where billows never beat, nor tempests roar:
Ere well we feel the friendly stroke, 'tis o'er." — GARTH.

For, abstracted from the sickness and sufferings usually attending it, it is no more than the expiration of that term of life God was pleased to bestow on us, without any claim or merit on our part. But was it an evil ever so great, it could not be remedied but by one much greater, which is by living for ever; by which means our wickedness, unrestrained by the prospect of a future state, would grow so unsupportable, our sufferings so intolerable by perseverance, and our pleasures so tiresome by repetition, that no being in the universe could be so completely miserable as a species of immortal men. We have no reason, therefore, to look upon death as an evil, or to fear it as a punishment, even without any supposition of a future life: but if we consider it as a passage to a more perfect state, or a remove only in an eternal succession of still improving states (for which we have the strongest reasons), it will then appear a new favour from the divine munificence; and a man must be as absurd to repine at dying, as a traveller would be, who proposed to himself a delightful tour through various unknown countries, to lament that he cannot take up his residence at the first dirty inn which he baits at on the road. — The instability of human life, or of the changes of its successive periods, of which we so frequently complain, are no more than the necessary progress of it to this necessary conclusion; and are so far from being evils deserving these complaints, that they are the source of our greatest pleasures, as they are the source of all novelty, from which our greatest pleasures are ever derived. The continual succession of seasons in the human life, by daily presenting to us new scenes, render it agreeable, and, like those of the year, afford us delights by their change, which the choicest of them could not give us by their continuance. In the spring of life, the gilding of the sunshine, the verdure of the fields, and the variegated paintings of the sky, are so exquisite in the eyes of infants at their first looking abroad into a new world, as nothing perhaps afterwards can equal. The heat and vigour of the succeeding summer of youth ripens for us new pleasures, — the blooming maid, the nightly revel, and the jovial chase: the serene autumn of complete manhood feasts us with the golden harvests of our worldly pursuits: nor is the hoary winter of old age destitute of its peculiar comforts and enjoyments, of which the recollection and relation of those past are perhaps none of the least; and at last death opens to us a new prospect,

Lucifer. Perhaps
He one day will unfold that further secret.
Cain. Happy the day!
Lucifer. Yes; happy! when unfolded,
Through agonies unspeakable, and clogg'd
With agonies eternal, to innumerable
Yet unborn myriads of unconscious atoms,
All to be animated for this only! [see
Cain. What are these mighty phantoms which I
Floating around me? — They wear not the form
Of the intelligences I have seen
Round our regretted and unenter'd Eden,
Nor wear the form of man as I have view'd it
In Adam's and in Abel's, and in mine,
Nor in my sister-bride's, nor in my children's:
And yet they have an aspect, which, though not
Of men nor angels, looks like something, which
If not the last, rose higher than the first,
Haughty, and high, and beautiful, and full
Of seeming strength, but of inexplicable
Shape; for I never saw such. They bear not
The wing of seraph, nor the face of man,
Nor form of mightiest brute, nor aught that is
Now breathing; mighty yet and beautiful
As the most beautiful and mighty which
Live, and yet so unlike them, that I scarce
Can call them living.

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m whence we shall probably look back upon the diversions and occu-tions of this world with the same contempt we do now on our tops and bby-horses, and with the same surprise that they could ever so much ertain or engage us. — JENYNS. — "These," says Dr. Johnson, "are sen-ents which, though not new, may be read with pleasure and profit, in *thousandth* repetition."]

Lucifer. Yet they lived.
Cain. V
Lucifer.
Thou livest.
Cain. When?
Lucifer. On what thou call
They did inhabit.
Cain. Adam is the first.
Lucifer. Of thine, I grant thee—but too m
The last of these.
Cain. And what are they?
Lucifer. Th
Thou shalt be.
Cain. But what *were* they?
Lucifer. Livi
Intelligent, good, great, and glorious things
As much superior unto all thy sire,
Adam, could e'er have been in Eden, as
The sixty-thousandth generation shall be,
In its dull damp degeneracy, to
Thee and thy son;—and how weak they a
By thy own flesh.
Cain. Ah me! and did *they* l
Lucifer. Yes, from their earth, as thou
from thine.
Cain. But was *mine* theirs?
Lucifer. It was.
Cain. But no
It is too little and too lowly to
Sustain such creatures. (1)

(1) ["] If, according to some speculations, you could pro
many thousand years older than the Mosaic chronology—or

Lucifer. True, it was more glorious,
Cain. And wherefore did it fall?
Lucifer. Ask him who fell.
Cain. But how?
Lucifer. By a most crushing and inexorable
Destruction and disorder of the elements,
Which struck a world to chaos, as a chaos
Subsiding has struck out a world: such things,
Though rare in time, are frequent in eternity.—
Pass on, and gaze upon the past.
Cain. 'Tis awful!
Lucifer. And true. Behold these phantoms! they were once
Material as thou art.
Cain. And must I be
Like them?
Lucifer. Let He who made thee answer that.
I show thee what thy predecessors are,
And what they *were* thou feelest, in degree
Inferior as thy petty feelings and
Thy pettier portion of the immortal part
Of high intelligence and earthly strength.

---

knock up Adam and Eve, and the Apple and Serpent — still, what is to be put up in their stead? — or how is the difficulty removed? Things must have had a beginning: and what matters it *when*, or *how*? I sometimes think that man may be the relic of some higher material being wrecked in a former world, and degenerated in the hardship and struggle through chaos into conformity, or something like it — as we see Laplanders, Esquimaux, &c., inferior, in the present date, as the elements become more inexorable. But even then, this higher pre-Adamite supposititious creation must have had an origin and a Creator; for a Creator is a more natural imagination than a fortuitous concourse of atoms: all things remount to a fountain, though they may flow to an ocean." — *B. Diary*, 1821.]

What ye in common have with what they h
Is life, and what ye *shall* have—death: the
Of your poor attributes is such as suits
Reptiles engender'd out of the subsiding
Slime of a mighty universe, crush'd into
A scarcely-yet shaped planet, peopled with
Things whose enjoyment was to be in blindn
A Paradise of Ignorance, from which
Knowledge was barr'd as poison. But beho
What these superior beings are or were;
Or, if it irk thee, turn thee back and till
The earth, thy task—I'll waft thee there in

Cain. No: I'll stay here.

Lucifer. How long?

Cain. For ever!

I must one day return here from the earth,
I rather would remain; I am sick of all
That dust has shown me—let me dwell in sh

Lucifer. It cannot be: thou now beholdes
A vision that which is reality.
To make thyself fit for this dwelling, thou
Must pass through what the things thou see'
pass'd—
The gates of death.

Cain. By what gate have we
Even now?

Lucifer. By mine! But, plighted to retur
My spirit buoys thee up to breathe in region
Where all is breathless save thyself. Gaze o
But do not think to dwell here till thine hou
Is come.

Cain. And these, too; can they ne'er repass
To earth again?

Lucifer. *Their* earth is gone for ever—
So changed by its convulsion, they would not
Be conscious to a single present spot
Of its new scarcely harden'd surface—'twas—
Oh, what a beautiful world it *was!* (1)

Cain. And is.
It is not with the earth, though I must till it,
I feel at war, but that I may not profit
By what it bears of beautiful, untoiling,
Nor gratify my thousand swelling thoughts
With knowledge, nor allay my thousand fears
Of death and life.

(1) [Mr. Gifford having, through Mr. Murray, suggested the propriety of omitting a portion of this dialogue, Lord Byron replied: — "The two passages cannot be altered without making Lucifer talk like the Bishop of London, which would not be in the character of the former. The notion is from Cuvier (that of the *old worlds*). The other passage is also in character; if *nonsense*, so much the better, because then it can do no harm; and the sillier Satan is made, the safer for every body. As to 'alarms,' &c., do you really think such things ever led any body astray? Are these people more impious than Milton's Satan? or the Prometheus of Æschylus? or even than the 'Sadducees,' the 'Fall of Jerusalem' of Milman, &c.? Are not Adam, Eve, Adah, and Abel, as pious as the Catechism? Gifford is too wise a man to think that such things can have any serious effect: who was ever altered by a poem? I beg leave to observe, that there is no creed or personal hypothesis of mine in all this; but I was obliged to make Cain and Lucifer talk consistently, and surely this has always been permitted to poesy. Cain is a proud man: if Lucifer promised him kingdom, &c., it would *elate* him: the object of the demon is to *depress* him still further in his own estimation than he was before, by showing him infinite things and his own abasement, till he falls into the frame of mind that leads to the catastrophe, from mere *internal* irritation, not premeditation, or envy of *Abel* (which would have made him contemptible), but from rage and fury against the inadequacy of his state to his conceptions, and which discharges itself rather against life, and the Author of life, than the mere living. His subsequent remorse is the natural effect of looking on his sudden deed. Had the deed been *premeditated*, his repentance would have been tardier."]

Lucifer. What thy world is, thou see'st
But canst not comprehend the shadow of
That which it was.

Cain. And those enormous creature
Phantoms inferior in intelligence
(At least so seeming) to the things we have pass
Resembling somewhat the wild habitants
Of the deep woods of earth, the hugest which
Roar nightly in the forest, but ten-fold
In magnitude and terror; taller than
The cherub-guarded walls of Eden, with
Eyes flashing like the fiery swords which fence the
And tusks projecting like the trees stripp'd of
Their bark and branches—what were they?

Lucifer. That whi
The Mammoth is in thy world;—but these lie
By myriads underneath its surface.

Cain. But
None on it? (1)

(1) [Hades is a place, in Lord Byron's description, very different fi all that we had anticipated. He supposes that the world which we r inhabit had been preceded by many successive worlds, which had each turn, been created and ruined; and the inhabitants of which he descri on grounds sufficiently probable for poetry, as proportioned, in bodily intellectual strength, to those gigantic specimens of animal existe whose remains still perplex the naturalist. But he not only places pre-Adamite giants in Hades, but the ghosts of the Mammoth and Me therion, their contemporaries, and, above all, the phantoms of the wo themselves which these beings inhabited, with their mountains, oceans, forests, all gloomy and sad together, and (we suppose he means) in a s of eternal suffering. We really think that this belongs to that specie sublime, which is considerably less than a single step removed from ridiculous. The spectacle, however, has the effect of making Cain more displeased with that God who creates him in order to destroy render miserable; and the tempter bears him back to earth, with the ad not to call a being good who gives men evil, and to judge of Jehovah by words, but by the fruits of that existence which he has bestowe BISHOP HEBER.]

Lucifer. No: for thy frail race to war
With them would render the curse on it useless—
T would be destroy'd so early.
Cain. But why *war?*
Lucifer. You have forgotten the denunciation
Which drove your race from Eden — war with all things,
And death to all things, and disease to most things,
And pangs, and bitterness; these were the fruits
Of the forbidden tree.
Cain. But animals —
Did they, too, eat of it, that they must die?
Lucifer. Your Maker told ye, *they* were made for you,
As you for him. — You would not have their doom
Superior to your own? Had Adam not
Fallen, all had stood.
Cain. Alas! the hopeless wretches!
They too must share my sire's fate, like his sons;
Like them, too, without having shared the apple;
Like them, too, without the so dear-bought *knowledge!*
It was a lying tree — for we *know* nothing.
At least it *promised knowledge* at the *price*
Of death — but *knowledge* still: but what *knows* man?
Lucifer. It may be death leads to the *highest* knowledge;
And being of all things the sole thing certain,
It least leads to the *surest* science: therefore
The tree was true, though deadly.
Cain. These dim realms!
I see them, but I know them not.

Lucifer. Because
Thy hour is yet afar, and matter cannot
Comprehend spirit wholly—but 't is something
To know there are such realms.
Cain. We knew alrea
That there was death.
Lucifer. But not what was beyond
Cain. Nor know I now.
Lucifer. Thou knowest that there
A state, and many states beyond thine own—
And this thou knewest not this morn.
Cain. But all
Seems dim and shadowy.
Lucifer. Be content; it will
Seem clearer to thine immortality.
Cain. And yon immeasurable liquid space
Of glorious azure which floats on beyond us,
Which looks like water, and which I should deem
The river which flows out of Paradise
Past my own dwelling, but that it is bankless
And boundless, and of an ethereal hue—
What is it?
Lucifer. There is still some such on earth,
Although inferior, and thy children shall
Dwell near it—'tis the phantasm of an ocean.
Cain. 'Tis like another world; a liquid sun—
And those inordinate creatures sporting o'er
Its shining surface?
Lucifer. Are its habitants,
The past leviathans.
Cain. And yon immense
Serpent, which rears his dripping mane and vasty

n times higher than the haughtiest cedar
om the abyss, looking as he could coil
around the orbs we inly look'd on—
t of the kind which bask'd beneath
e in Eden?

er. Eve, thy mother, best
what shape of serpent tempted her.

This seems too terrible. No doubt the other
re of beauty.

er. Hast thou [illegible] ne'er [illegible]?

Many of the same kind [illegible] call'd,
er that precisely which persuaded
al fruit, nor even of the [illegible].

er. Your father saw him [illegible]?

No: [illegible] my mother
mpted him—she tempted by the serpent.

er. Good man! whene'er [illegible] wives, [illegible]
wives,
thee or them to aught [illegible] new or strange,
thou see'st first who [illegible] them.

Thy precept comes [illegible] there is no more
pent to tempt woman [illegible].

fer. [illegible]
se things still which woman may tempt man, [illegible]
an tempt woman:—[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] is a kind [illegible] for [illegible]
chiefly at my own expense [illegible]
not be follow'd [illegible] there [illegible]

I understand not this.

fer. [illegible]
orld's foundations still [illegible] young [illegible]

Thyself most wicked and unhappy: is it
Not so?

Cain. For crime, I know not; but for pain,
I have felt much.

Lucifer. First-born of the first man!
Thy present state of sin—and thou art evil,
Of sorrow—and thou sufferest, are both Eden
In all its innocence compared to what
Thou shortly may'st be; and that state again,
In its redoubled wretchedness, a Paradise
To what thy sons' sons' sons, accumulating
In generations like to dust (which they
In fact but add to), shall endure and do.—
Now let us back to earth!

Cain. And wherefore didst th
Lead me here only to inform me this?

Lucifer. Was not thy quest for knowledge?

Cain. Yes: as bei
The road to happiness.

Lucifer. If truth be so,
Thou hast it.

Cain. Then my father's God did well
When he prohibited the fatal tree.

Lucifer. But had done better in not planting it,
But ignorance of evil doth not save
From evil; it must still roll on the same,
A part of all things.

Cain. Not of all things. No:
I'll not believe it—for I thirst for good. [e

Lucifer. And who and what doth not? *Who* cov
For its own bitter sake?—*None*—nothing! 'tis
The leaven of all life, and lifelessness.

Cain. Within those glorious orbs which we behold,
Distant and dazzling, and innumerable,
Ere we came down into this phantom realm,
Ill cannot come: they are too beautiful.
Lucifer. Thou hast seen them from afar—
Cain. And what of that?
Distance can but diminish glory—they,
When nearer, must be more ineffable.
Lucifer. Approach the things of earth most beautiful,
And judge their beauty near.
Cain. I have done this—
The loveliest thing I know is loveliest nearest.
Lucifer. Then there must be delusion.—What is that,
Which being nearest to thine eyes is still
More beautiful than beauteous things remote?
Cain. My sister Adah.—All the stars of heaven,
The deep blue noon of night, lit by an orb
Which looks a spirit, or a spirit's world—
The hues of twilight—the sun's gorgeous coming—
His setting indescribable, which fills
My eyes with pleasant tears as I behold
Him sink, and feel my heart float softly with him
Along that western paradise of clouds—
The forest shade—the green bough—the bird's voice—
The vesper bird's, which seems to sing of love,
And mingles with the song of cherubim,
As the day closes over Eden's walls;—
All these are nothing, to my eyes and heart,
Like Adah's face: I turn from earth and heaven
To gaze on it.
Lucifer. 'Tis fair as frail mortality,
In the first dawn and bloom of young creation

And earliest embraces of earth's parents,
Can make its offspring; still it is delusion.
Cain. You think so, being not her brothe
Lucifer.
My brotherhood's with those who have no
Cain. Then thou canst have no fellowship
Lucifer. It may be that thine own shall b
But if thou dost possess a beautiful
Being beyond all beauty in thine eyes,
Why art thou wretched?
Cain. Why do I exist!
Why art *thou* wretched? why are all thing
Ev'n he who made us must be, as the make
Of things unhappy! To produce destructi
Can surely never be the task of joy,
And yet my sire says he's omnipotent:
Then why is evil—he being good? I ask'
This question of my father; and he said,
Because this evil only was the path
To good. Strange good, that must arise fr
Its deadly opposite. (1) I lately saw
A lamb stung by a reptile: the poor sucklir
Lay foaming on the earth, beneath the vain
And piteous bleating of its restless dam;

(1) ["God Almighty!
There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out;
For our bad neighbours make us early stirrers,
Which is both healthful and good husbandry;
Besides, they are our outward consciences,
And preachers to us all; admonishing,
That we should dress us fairly for our end.
Thus may we gather honey from the weed,
And make a moral of the devil himself."—SHAKS

My father pluck'd some herbs, and laid them to
The wound; and by degrees the helpless wretch
Resumed its careless life, and rose to drain
The mother's milk, who o'er it tremulous
Stood licking its reviving limbs with joy.
Behold, my son! said Adam, how from evil
Springs good!

Lucifer. What didst thou answer?

Cain. Nothing; for
He is my father: but I thought, that 't were
A better portion for the animal
Never to have been *stung at all*, than to
Purchase renewal of its little life
With agonies unutterable, though
Dispell'd by antidotes.

Lucifer. But as thou saidst
Of all beloved things thou lovest her
Who shared thy mother's milk, and giveth hers
Unto thy children——

Cain. Most assuredly:
What should I be without her?

Lucifer. What am I?

Cain. Dost thou love nothing?

Lucifer. What does thy God love?

Cain. All things, my father says; but I confess
I see it not in their allotment here.

Lucifer. And, therefore, thou canst not see if *I* love
Or no, except some vast and general purpose,
To which particular things must melt like snows.

Cain. Snows! what are they?

Lucifer. Be happier in not knowing

What thy remoter offspring must encounter;
But bask beneath the clime which knows no wi
Cain. But dost thou not love something like self?
Lucifer. And dost thou love *thyself?*
Cain. Yes, but love
What makes my feelings more endurable,
And is more than myself, because I love it.
Lucifer. Thou lovest it, because 'tis beautifu
As was the apple in thy mother's eye;
And when it ceases to be so, thy love
Will cease, like any other appetite.
Cain. Cease to be beautiful! how can that l
Lucifer. With time.
Cain. But time has past, and hit
Even Adam and my mother both are fair:
Not fair like Adah and the seraphim—
But very fair.
Lucifer. All that must pass away
In them and her.
Cain. I'm sorry for it; but
Cannot conceive my love for her the less.
And when her beauty disappears, methinks
He who creates all beauty will lose more
Than me in seeing perish such a work.
Lucifer. I pity thee who lovest what must p
Cain. And I thee who lov'st nothing.
Lucifer. And thy broth
Sits he not near thy heart?
Cain. Why should he n
Lucifer. Thy father loves him well—so does thy
Cain. And so do I.

ucifer. 'Tis well and meekly done.
'ain. Meekly!
ucifer. He is the second born of flesh,
l is his mother's favourite.
'ain. Let him keep
favour, since the serpent was the first
vin it.
ucifer. And his father's?
'ain. What is that
ne? should I not love that which all love?
ucifer. And the Jehovah—the indulgent Lord,
bounteous planter of barr'd Paradise—
too, looks smilingly on Abel.
'ain. I
:r saw him, and I know not if he smiles.
ucifer. But you have seen his angels.
'ain. Rarely
ucifer. But
iciently to see they love your brother:
sacrifices are acceptable.
'ain. So be they! wherefore speak to me of this?
'ucifer. Because thou hast thought of this ere now.
'ain. And if
ave thought, why recall a thought that——(*he pauses, as agitated*)—Spirit!
re we are in *thy* world; speak not of *mine*.
ou hast shown me wonders; thou hast shown me
those
ighty pre-Adamites who walk'd the earth
f which ours is the wreck; thou hast pointed out
yriads of starry worlds, of which our own
the dim and remote companion, in

Infinity of life: thou hast shown me shadows
Of that existence with the dreaded name
Which my sire brought us—Death (1); thou hast
shown me much—
But not all: show me where Jehovah dwells,
In his especial Paradise—or *thine:*
Where is it?

Lucifer. *Here,* and o'er all space.

Cain. But ye
Have some allotted dwelling—as all things;
Clay has its earth, and other worlds their tenants;
All temporary breathing creatures their
Peculiar element; and things which have
Long ceased to breathe *our* breath, have theirs,
thou say'st;
And the Jehovah and thyself have thine—
Ye do not dwell together?

Lucifer. No, we reign
Together; but our dwellings are asunder.

Cain. Would there were only one of ye! perchance
An unity of purpose might make union
In elements which seem now jarr'd in storms.
How came ye, being spirits, wise and infinite,
To separate? Are ye not as brethren in
Your essence, and your nature, and your glory?

Lucifer. Art thou not Abel's brother?

Cain. We are brethren!
And so we shall remain; but were it not so,
Is spirit like to flesh? can it fall out?
Infinity with Immortality?

(1) [MS.—"Which my sire shrinks from—Death."]

Jarring and turning space to misery—
For what?

Lucifer. To reign.

Cain. Did ye not tell me that
Ye are both eternal?

Lucifer. Yea!

Cain. And what I have seen,
Yon blue immensity, is boundless?

Lucifer. Ay.

Cain. And cannot ye both reign then?—is there not
Enough?—why should ye differ?

Lucifer. We *both* reign.

Cain. But one of you makes evil.

Lucifer. Which?

Cain. Thou! for
If thou canst do man good, why dost thou not?

Lucifer. And why not he who made? *I* made ye not;
Ye are *his* creatures, and not mine.

Cain. Then leave us
His creatures, as thou say'st we are, or show me
Thy dwelling, or *his* dwelling.

Lucifer. I could show thee
Both; but the time will come thou shalt see one
Of them for evermore.

Cain. And why not now?

Lucifer. Thy human mind hath scarcely grasp to gather
The little I have shown thee into calm

1 In Lord Byron's Diary for January [illegible] entry:—

"Thoughts for a speech of Lucifer in the Tragedy of [illegible]
'Were Death an evil, would [illegible]
Fool! live [illegible]
And thy [illegible]

And clear thought; and *thou* wouldst go on aspiring
To the great double Mysteries! the *two Principles!* (1)
And gaze upon them on their secret thrones!
Dust! limit thy ambition; for to see
Either of these, would be for thee to perish!

Cain. And let me perish, so I see them!

Lucifer. There
The son of her who snatch'd the apple spake!
But thou wouldst only perish, and not see them;
That sight is for the other state.

Cain. Of death?

Lucifer. That is the prelude.

Cain. Then I dread it less,
Now that I know it leads to something definite.

Lucifer. And now I will convey thee to thy world,
Where thou shalt multiply the race of Adam,
Eat, drink, toil, tremble, laugh, weep, sleep, and die.

Cain. And to what end have I beheld these things
Which thou hast shown me?

Lucifer. Didst thou not require

(1) ["It would be to no purpose," says Archbishop Tillotson, "to suppose two such opposite principles. For, admit that a being infinitely mischievous were infinitely cunning, and infinitely powerful, yet it could do no evil, because the opposite principle, of infinite goodness, being also infinitely wise and powerful, they would tie up one another's hands: so that upon this supposition, the notion of a deity would signify just nothing and, by virtue of the eternal opposition and equality of these principles they would keep one another at perpetual bay; and, being an equal match for one another, instead of being two deities, they would be two idols, able to do neither good nor evil."—See also Archbishop King's *Origin of Evil*, ch. ii.; and Boswell's *Johnson*, Croker's edit. vol. ii. p. 348. "More evil," said the Doctor, "is occasioned by free will, which implies choice between good and evil. With all the evil that there is, there is no man but would rather be a free agent, than a mere machine without the evil and what is best for each individual must be best for the whole. If man would rather be the machine, I cannot agree with him."]

Knowledge? And have I not, in what I show'd,
Taught thee to know thyself?

Cain. Alas! I seem
Nothing.

Lucifer. And this should be the human sum
Of knowledge, to know mortal nature's nothingness;
Bequeath that science to thy children, and
'Twill spare them many tortures.

Cain. Haughty spirit!
Thou speak'st it proudly; but thyself, though proud,
Hast a superior.

Lucifer. No! By heaven, which He
Holds, and the abyss, and the immensity
Of worlds and life, which I hold with him — No!
I have a victor — true; but no superior.
Homage he has from all — but none from me:
I battle it against him, as I battled
In highest heaven. Through all eternity,
And the unfathomable gulfs of Hades,
And the interminable realms of space,
And the infinity of endless ages,
All, all, will I dispute! And world by world,
And star by star, and universe by universe,
Shall tremble in the balance, till the great
Conflict shall cease, if ever it shall cease,
Which it ne'er shall, till he or I be quench'd!
And what can quench our immortality,
Or mutual and irrevocable hate?
He as a conqueror will call the conquer'd
Evil; but what will be the *good* he gives?
Were I the victor, *his* works would be deem'd
The only evil ones. And you, ye new

And scarce-born mortals, what have been his gi
To you already, in your little world?(1)
Cain. But few; and some of those but bitter.
Lucifer. B
With me, then, to thine earth, and try the rest
Of his celestial boons to you and yours.
Evil and good are things in their own essence,
And not made good or evil by the giver;
But if he gives you good—so call him; if
Evil springs from *him*, do not name it *mine*,
Till ye know better its true fount; and judge
Not by words, though of spirits, but the fruits
Of your existence, such as it must be.
One good gift has the fatal apple given—
Your *reason*:—let it not be over-sway'd
By tyrannous threats to force you into faith
'Gainst all external sense and inward feeling:
Think and endure,—and form an inner world
In your own bosom—where the outward fails;
So shall you nearer be the spiritual
Nature, and war triumphant with your own.(2)
[*They disapp*

(1) [Whatever we enjoy is purely a free gift from our Creator; that we enjoy no more, can never sure be deemed an injury, or a reason to question his infinite benevolence. All our happiness is owi his goodness; but that it is no greater, is owing only to ourselves; th to our not having any inherent right to any happiness, or even to existence at all. This is no more to be imputed to God, than the war a beggar to the person who has relieved him: that he had something owing to his benefactor; but that he had no more, only to his own ori poverty.—JENYNS.]

(2) [As to the question of the origin of evil, which is the burthe this misdirected verse, Lord Byron has neither thrown any new upon it, nor darkened the previous knowledge which we possessed. mains just where it was, in its mighty, unfathomed obscurity. His I

ACT III.

SCENE I.

The Earth, near Eden, as in Act I.

Enter CAIN *and* ADAH.

Adah. Hush! tread softly, Cain.
Cain. I will; but wherefore?
Adah. Our little Enoch sleeps upon yon bed
Of leaves, beneath the cypress.
Cain. Cypress! 'tis
A gloomy tree, which looks as if it mourn'd
O'er what it shadows; wherefore didst thou choose it
For our child's canopy?

---

ship may, it is true, have recapitulated some of the arguments with a more concise and cavalier air than the old schoolmen or fathers; but the result is the same. There is no poetical road to metaphysics. In one view, however, which our rhapsodist has taken of the subject, we conceive he has done well. He represents the temptations held out to Cain by Satan, as constantly succeeding and corresponding to some previous discontent and gloomy disposition in his own mind; so that Lucifer is little more than the personified demon of his imagination: and further, the acts of guilt and folly into which Cain is hurried are not treated as accidental, or as occasioned by passing causes, but as springing from an internal fury, a morbid state akin to phrensy, a mind dissatisfied with itself and all things, and haunted by an insatiable, stubborn longing after knowledge rather than happiness, and a fatal proneness to dwell on the evil side of things rather than the good. We here see the dreadful consequences of not curbing this disposition (which is, after all, perhaps, the sin that most easily besets humanity,) exemplified in a striking point of view; and we so far think, that the moral to be derived from a perusal of this Mystery is a valuable one. — JEFFREY.]

Adah. Because its branches
Shut out the sun like night, and therefore seem'd
Fitting to shadow slumber.
Cain. Ay, the last—
And longest; but no matter—lead me to him.
[*They go up to the child.*
How lovely he appears! his little cheeks,
In their pure incarnation, vying with
The rose leaves strewn beneath them.
Adah. And his lips, too,
How beautifully parted! No; you shall not
Kiss him, at least not now: he will awake soon—
His hour of mid-day rest is nearly over;
But it were pity to disturb him till
'Tis closed.
Cain. You have said well; I will contain
My heart till then. He smiles, and sleeps!—Sleep on
And smile, thou little, young inheritor
Of a world scarce less young: sleep on, and smile!
Thine are the hours and days when both are cheering
And innocent! *thou* hast not pluck'd the fruit—
Thou know'st not thou art naked! Must the time
Come thou shalt be amerced for sins unknown,
Which were not thine nor mine? But now sleep on!
His cheeks are reddening into deeper smiles,
And shining lids are trembling o'er his long
Lashes, dark as the cypress which waves o'er them
Half open, from beneath them the clear blue
Laughs out, although in slumber. He must dream—
Of what? Of Paradise!—Ay! dream of it,
My disinherited boy! 'Tis but a dream;

For never more thyself, thy sons, nor fathers,
Shall walk in that forbidden place of joy! (1)

Adah. Dear Cain! Nay, do not whisper o'er our son
Such melancholy yearnings o'er the past:
Why wilt thou always mourn for Paradise?
Can we not make another?

Cain. Where?

Adah. Here, or
Where'er thou wilt: where'er thou art, I feel not
The want of this so much regretted Eden.
Have I not thee, our boy, our sire, and brother,
And Zillah—our sweet sister, and our Eve,
To whom we owe so much besides our birth?

Cain. Yes—death, too, is amongst the debts we owe her. [hence,

Adah. Cain! that proud spirit, who withdrew thee
Hath sadden'd thine still deeper. I had hoped
The promised wonders which thou hast beheld,
Visions, thou say'st, of past and present worlds,
Would have composed thy mind into the calm
Of a contented knowledge; but I see
Thy guide hath done thee evil: still I thank him,
And can forgive him all, that he so soon
Hath given thee back to us.

Cain. So soon?

Adah. 'Tis scarcely
Two hours since ye departed: two *long* hours
To *me*, but only *hours* upon the sun.

(1) [The censorious may say what they will, but there are speeches in the mouth of Cain and Adah, especially regarding their child, which nothing in English poetry but the "wood-notes wild" of Shakspeare ever equalled.—Sir Egerton Brydges.]

Cain. And yet I have approach'd that sun, and see
Worlds which he once shone on, and never more
Shall light; and worlds he never lit: methought
Years had roll'd o'er my absence.
Adah. Hardly hours.
Cain. The mind then hath capacity of time,
And measures it by that which it beholds,
Pleasing or painful; little or almighty.
I had beheld the immemorial works
Of endless beings(1); skirr'd extinguish'd worlds;
And, gazing on eternity, methought
I had borrow'd more by a few drops of ages
From its immensity: but now I feel
My littleness again. Well said the spirit,
That I was nothing!
Adah. Wherefore said he so?
Jehovah said not that.
Cain. No: *he* contents him
With making us the *nothing* which we are;
And after flattering dust with glimpses of
Eden and Immortality, resolves
It back to dust again—for what?
Adah. Thou know'st
Even for our parents' error.
Cain. What is that
To us? they sinn'd, then *let them* die!
Adah. Thou hast not spoken well, nor is this thought
Thy own, but of the spirit who was with thee.
Would *I* could die for them, so *they* might live!

(1) [MS.—"I had beheld the works of ages and Immortal beings."]

Cain. Why, so say I—provided that one victim
Might satiate the insatiable of life,
And that our little rosy sleeper there
Might never taste of death nor human sorrow,
Nor hand it down to those who spring from him.
Adah. How know we that some such atonement one day
May not redeem our race?
Cain. By sacrificing
The harmless for the guilty? what atonement
Were there? why, *we* are innocent: what have we
Done, that we must be victims for a deed
Before our birth, or need have victims to
Atone for this mysterious, nameless sin—
If it be such a sin to seek for knowledge?
Adah. Alas! thou sinnest now, my Cain: thy words
Sound impious in mine ears.
Cain. Then leave me!
Adah. Never,
Though thy God left thee.
Cain. Say, what have we here?
Adah. Two altars, which our brother Abel made
During thine absence, whereupon to offer
A sacrifice to God on thy return.
Cain. And how knew *he*, that *I* would be so ready
With the burnt offerings, which he daily brings
With a meek brow, whose base humility
Shows more of fear than worship, as a bribe
To the Creator?
Adah. Surely, 'tis well done.
Cain. One altar may suffice; *I* have no offering.
Adah. The fruits of the earth, the early, beautiful

Blossom and bud, and bloom of flowers, and fr
These are a goodly offering to the Lord,
Given with a gentle and a contrite spirit.
Cain. I have toil'd, and till'd, and sweaten in th
According to the curse:—must I do more?
For what should I be gentle? for a war
With all the elements ere they will yield
The bread we eat? For what must I be grate
For being dust, and groveling in the dust,
Till I return to dust? If I am nothing—
For nothing shall I be an hypocrite,
And seem well-pleased with pain? For what sho
Be contrite? for my father's sin, already
Expiate with what we all have undergone,
And to be more than expiated by
The ages prophesied, upon our seed.
Little deems our young blooming sleeper, there
The germs of an eternal misery
To myriads is within him! better 't were
I snatch'd him in his sleep, and dash'd him 'gai
The rocks, than let him live to——
Adah. Oh, my God
Touch not the child—my child! *thy* child! Oh (
Cain. Fear not! for all the stars, and all the p
Which sways them, I would not accost yon infi
With ruder greeting than a father's kiss.
Adah. Then, why so awful in thy speech?
Cain. I
'T were better that he ceased to live, than give
Life to so much of sorrow as he must
Endure, and, harder still, bequeath; but since

ng jars you, let us only say—
etter that he never had been born.
)h, do not say so! Where were then the joys,
er's joys of watching, nourishing,
g him? Soft! he awakes. Sweet Enoch!
[*She goes to the child.*
look on him; see how full of life,
th, of bloom, of beauty, and of joy,
to me—how like to thee, when gentle,
re are *all* alike; is't not so, Cain?
nd sire, and son, our features are
in each other; as they are
ar waters, when *they* are *gentle*, and
u art *gentle*. Love us, then, my Cain!
thyself for our sakes, for we love thee.
w he laughs and stretches out his arms,
s wide his blue eyes upon thine,
s father; while his little form
s wing'd with joy. Talk not of pain!
less cherubs well might envy thee
ures of a parent! Bless him, Cain!
hath no words to thank thee, but
will, and thine own too.(1)
Bless thee, boy!
mortal blessing may avail thee,
hee from the serpent's curse!
It shall.

ird act shows us Cain gloomily lamenting over the future
s infant son, and withstanding all the consolation and entrea-
who is anxious to soften him to the task of submission and
ion in the sacrifice which his brother is about to offer. Here
ages of no common beauty. That which strikes us most is
nts are hanging over their sleeping boy. — BISHOP HEBER.]

Surely a father's blessing may avert
A reptile's subtlety.
Cain. Of that I doubt;
But bless him ne'er the less.
Adah. Our broth
Cain. Thy brother Abel.

Enter ABEL.

Abel. Welcome, Cain! M
The peace of God be on thee!
Cain. Abel, h
Abel. Our sister tells me that thou
wandering,
In high communion with a spirit, far
Beyond our wonted range. Was he of t
We have seen and spoken with, like to o
Cain. No.
Abel. Why then commune with him?
A foe to the Most High.
Cain. And friend to
Has the Most High been so—if so you t
Abel. Term him! your words are strar
my brother.
My sister Adah, leave us for awhile—
We mean to sacrifice.
Adah. Farewell, my Cai
But first embrace thy son. May his soft
And Abel's pious ministry, recall thee
To peace and holiness!
[*Exit* ADAH, *with*
Abel. Where hast tho
Cain. I know not.

Abel. Nor what thou hast seen?
Cain. The dead,
The immortal, the unbounded, the omnipotent,
The overpowering mysteries of space—
The innumerable worlds that were and are—
A whirlwind of such overwhelming things,
Suns, moons, and earths, upon their loud-voiced spheres
Singing in thunder round me, as have made me
Unfit for mortal converse: leave me, Abel.
Abel. Thine eyes are flashing with unnatural light—
Thy cheek is flush'd with an unnatural hue—
Thy words are fraught with an unnatural sound—
What may this mean?
Cain. It means——I pray thee, leave me
Abel. Not till we have pray'd and sacrificed together
Cain. Abel, I pray thee, sacrifice alone—
Jehovah loves thee well.
Abel. *Both* well, I hope.
Cain. But thee the better: I care not for that;
Thou art fitter for his worship than I am;
Revere him, then—but let it be alone—
At least, without me.
Abel. Brother, I should ill
Deserve the name of our great father's son,
If, as my elder, I revered thee not,
And in the worship of our God call'd not
On thee to join me, and precede me in
Our priesthood—'tis thy place.
Cain. But I have ne'er
Asserted it.
Abel. *The more my* grief; I pray thee

To do so now: thy soul seems labouring in
Some strong delusion; it will calm thee.
Cain. No;
Nothing can calm me more. *Calm!* say I? N
Knew I what calm was in the soul, although
I have seen the elements still'd. My Abel, leave
Or let me leave thee to thy pious purpose.
Abel. Neither; we must perform our task toge
Spurn me not.
Cain. If it must be so——well, ther
What shall I do?
Abel. Choose one of those two al
Cain. Choose for me: they to me are so muc
And stone.
Abel. Choose thou!
Cain. I have chosen.
Abel. 'Tis the hig
And suits thee, as the elder. Now prepare
Thine offerings.
Cain. Where are thine?
Abel. Behold them here
The firstlings of the flock, and fat thereof—
A shepherd's humble offering.
Cain. I have no flock
I am a tiller of the ground, and must
Yield what it yieldeth to my toil—its fruit:
[*He gathers fi*
Behold them in their various bloom and ripene
[*They dress their altars, and kindle a f*
upon them.
Abel. My brother, as the elder, offer first
Thy prayer and thanksgiving with sacrifice.

Cain. No—I am new to this; lead thou the way,
And I will follow—as I may.
Abel (kneeling). Oh God!
Who made us, and who breathed the breath of life
Within our nostrils, who hath blessed us,
nd spared, despite our father's sin, to make(1)
is children all lost, as they might have been,
ad not thy justice been so temper'd with
ıe mercy which is thy delight, as to
:cord a pardon like a Paradise,
mpared with our great crimes:—Sole Lord of light!
good, and glory, and eternity;
thout whom all were evil, and with whom
thing can err, except to some good end
thine omnipotent benevolence—
crutable, but still to be fulfill'd—
:ept from out thy humble first of shepherd's
ıt of the first-born flocks—an offering,
itself nothing—as what offering can be
ght unto thee?—but yet accept it for
ı thanksgiving of him who spreads it in
ı face of thy high heaven, bowing his own
ın to the dust, of which he is, in honour
thee, and of thy name, for evermore!
Cain (standing erect during this speech). Spirit!
whate'er or whosoe'er thou art,
ınipotent, it may be—and, if good,
ıwn in the exemption of thy deeds from evil;
ovah upon earth! and God in heaven!
d it may be with other names, because

(1) [MS.—"And despised not for our father's sin to make."

Thine attributes seem many, as thy works:-
If thou must be propitiated with prayers,
Take them! If thou must be induced with s
And soften'd with a sacrifice, receive them!
Two beings here erect them unto thee. [
If thou lov'st blood, the shepherd's shrine
On my right hand, hath shed it for thy serv
In the first of his flock, whose limbs now re
In sanguinary incense to thy skies;
Or if the sweet and blooming fruits of earth
And milder seasons, which the unstain'd tur
I spread them on now offers in the face
Of the broad sun which ripen'd them, may
Good to thee, inasmuch as they have not
Suffer'd in limb or life, and rather form
A sample of thy works, than supplication
To look on ours! If a shrine without victim
And altar without gore, may win thy favour
Look on it! and for him who dresseth it,
He is—such as thou mad'st him; and seeks
Which must be won by kneeling: if he's ev
Strike him! thou art omnipotent, and may's
For what can he oppose? If he be good,
Strike him, or spare him, as thou wilt! sinc
Rests upon thee; and good and evil seem
To have no power themselves, save in thy w
And whether that be good or ill I know not.
Not being omnipotent, nor fit to judge
Omnipotence, but merely to endure
Its mandate; which thus far I have endured

[*The fire upon the altar of* ABEL *kindl*
column of the brightest flame, and as

heaven; while a whirlwind throws down the altar of CAIN, *and scatters the fruits abroad upon the earth.*

[with thee.

Abel (*kneeling*). Oh, brother, pray! Jehovah's wroth

Cain. Why so?

Abel. Thy fruits are scatter'd on the earth.

Cain. From earth they came, to earth let them return;
Their seed will bear fresh fruit there ere the summer
Thy burnt flesh-off'ring prospers better; see
How heav'n licks up the flames, when thick with blood!

Abel. Think not upon my offering's acceptance,
But make another of thine own before
It is too late.

Cain. I will build no more altars,
Nor suffer any.—

Abel (*rising*). Cain! what meanest thou?

Cain. To cast down yon vile flatt'rer of the clouds,
The smoky harbinger of thy dull pray'rs—
Thine altar, with its blood of lambs and kids,
Which fed on milk, to be destroy'd in blood.

Abel (*opposing him*). Thou shalt not:—add not impious works to impious
Words! let that altar stand—'tis hallow'd now
By the immortal pleasure of Jehovah,
In his acceptance of the victims.

Cain. *His!*
His pleasure! what was his high pleasure in
The fumes of scorching flesh and smoking blood,
To the pain of the bleating mothers, which
Still yearn for their dead offspring? or the pangs

Of the sad ignorant victims underneath
Thy pious knife? Give way! this bloody rec
Shall not stand in the sun, to shame creation!

Abel. Brother, give back! thou shalt not tou
With violence: if that thou wilt adopt it,
To try another sacrifice, 'tis thine.

Cain. Another sacrifice! Give way, or els
That sacrifice may be——

Abel. What mean'st thou?

Cain. G
Give way!—thy God loves blood!—then lo
it:—
Give way, ere he hath *more!*

Abel. In *his* great nar
I stand between thee and the shrine which ha
Had his acceptance.

Cain. If thou lov'st thyself,
Stand back till I have strew'd this turf along
Its native soil:—else——

Abel (*opposing him*). I love God far more
Than life. (1)

Cain (*striking him with a brand, on the ten
which he snatches from the altar*).
take thy life unto thy God,
Since he loves lives.

(1) [It is evident that Lord Byron had studied his subject very
and, though he has varied a little from, or gone a little beyond, th
of Scripture, which is very concise, yet he has apparently entere
great exactness into the minds of Cain and Abel in this most int
scene: and were it allowable to ascribe to the author of a dramat
the principles or feelings of all or any of his characters, except as a
them for his particular purpose, one would be at a loss to say, v
Lord Byron ought most to be identified with Cain, or with Abel; s
priately has he maintained the character of each. — GRANT'S "
Cain," p. 401.]

Abel (*falls*). What hast thou done, my brother?

Cain. Brother!

Abel. Oh, God! receive thy servant, and orgive his slayer, for he knew not what
le did. — Cain, give me — give me thy hand; and tell
'oor Zillah ——

Cain (*after a moment's stupefaction*). *My* hand! 'tis all red, and with —
What?

[*A long pause.* — *Looking slowly round.*

Where am I? alone! Where's Abel? where
Cain? Can it be that I am he? My brother,
Awake! — why liest thou so on the green earth?
'Tis not the hour of slumber: — why so pale?
What, hast thou! —— thou wert full of life this morn!
Abel! I pray thee, mock me not! I smote
Too fiercely, but not fatally. Ah, why (1)
Wouldst thou oppose me? This is mockery;
And only done to daunt me: — 't was a blow —
And but a blow. Stir — stir — nay, only stir!
Why, so — that's well! — thou breath'st! breathe upon me!
Oh, God! Oh, God!

Abel (*very faintly*). What's he who speaks of God?

Cain. Thy murderer.

Abel. Then may God forgive him! Cain,
Comfort poor Zillah: — she has but one brother
Now. [ABEL *dies.* (2)

(1) [MS. — "Too hard, but it was not my purpose — why,"

(2) [The sacrifices of Abel and Cain follow: the first is accepted, the second rejected by Jehovah. Cain, in wrath, attempts to throw down the altars, is opposed by Abel, and strikes him with a half-burnt brand. As a

Cain. And I none!—Who makes me brothe
His eyes are open! then he is not dead!
Death is like sleep; and sleep shuts down our
His lips, too, are apart; why then he breathes
And yet I feel it not.—His heart!—his hea
Let me see, doth it beat? methinks——No!
This is a vision, else I am become
The native of another and worse world.
The earth swims round me:—what is this?
wet;
[*Puts his hand to his brow, and then look*
And yet there are no dews! 'Tis blood—my bl
My brother's and my own; and shed by me!
Then what have I further to do with life,
Since I have taken life from my own flesh?
But he can not be dead!—Is silence death?
No; he will wake; then let me watch by him.
Life cannot be so slight, as to be quench'd
Thus quickly!—he hath spoken to me since.

---

whole, this scene is heavy and clumsily managed. It can hardl strike the reader as a defect in poetry, no less than a departure fr tory, that the event which is the catastrophe of the drama, is n wise than incidentally, we may say accidentally, produced by thos precede it. Cain, whose whole character is represented in Scri envious and malicious, rather than impious;—this Cain, as pa Lord Byron, has no quarrel with his brother whatever, nor, exc single word, does he intimate any jealousy of him. Two acts, and third, are passed without our advancing a single step towards the sion; and Abel at length falls by a random blow given in a str which the object is not his destruction, but the overthrow of J altar. If we could suppose a reader to sit down to a perusal of th in ignorance of its catastrophe, he could scarcely be less surpris termination in such a stroke of chance-medley, than if Abel h made to drop down in an apoplexy, or Cain to die of grief over h —Bishop Heber.]

shall I say to him?—My brother!—No:
ill not answer to that name; for brethren
not each other. Yet—yet—speak to me.
for a word more of that gentle voice,
I may bear to hear my own again!

Enter ZILLAH.

lah. I heard a heavy sound; what can it be?
Cain; and watching by my husband. What
thou there, brother? Doth he sleep? Oh,
heav'n!
means this paleness, and yon stream?—No,
no!
not blood; for who would shed his blood?
! what's this?—who hath done this? He
moves not;
reathes not: and his hands drop down from mine
stony lifelessness! Ah! cruel Cain!
cam'st thou not in time to save him from
violence? Whatever hath assail'd him,
wert the stronger, and should'st have stepp'd in
een him and aggression! Father!—Eve!—
!—come hither! Death is in the world!

[*Exit* ZILLAH, *calling on her Parents, &c.*

in (*solus*). And who hath brought him there?
—I—who abhor
ame of Death so deeply, that the thought
ison'd all my life, before I knew
spect—I have led him here, and giv'n
rother to his cold and still embrace,
he would not have asserted his
rable claim without my aid.

I am awake at last — a dreary dream
Had madden'd me; — but *he* shall ne'er awake!

Enter ADAM, EVE, ADAH, *and* ZILLAH.

Adam. A voice of woe from Zillah brings
here. —
What do I see? — 'Tis true! — My son! — my
Woman, behold the serpent's work, and thine!
[*To*
Eve. Oh! speak not of it now: the serpent's f
Are in my heart. My best beloved, Abel!
Jehovah! this is punishment beyond
A mother's sin, to take *him* from me!
Adam. Who,
Or what hath done this deed? — speak, Cain, s
thou
Wert present; was it some more hostile angel,
Who walks not with Jehovah? or some wild
Brute of the forest?
Eve. Ah! a livid light
Breaks through, as from a thunder-cloud! yon br
Massy and bloody! snatch'd from off the altar,
And black with smoke, and red with ——
Adam. Speak, my
Speak, and assure us, wretched as we are,
That we are not more miserable still.
Adah. Speak, Cain! and say it was not *thou*
Eve. It
I see it now — he hangs his guilty head,
And covers his ferocious eye with hands
Incarnadine.
Adah. Mother, thou dost him wrong —

clear thee from this horrible accusal,
ı grief wrings from our parent.
Hear, Jehovah!
he eternal serpent's curse be on him!
was fitter for his seed than ours.
ll his days be desolate! May ——
h. Hold!
him not, mother, for he is thy son —
him not, mother, for he is my brother,
y betroth'd.
He hath left thee no brother —
no husband — me *no son!* — for thus
him from my sight for evermore!
ıds I break between us, as he broke
f his nature, in yon —— Oh death! death!
idst thou not take *me*, who first incurr'd thee?
ost thou not so now?
m. Eve! let not this,
ıtural grief, lead to impiety!
'y doom was long forespoken to us;
ɔw that it begins, let it be borne
ı sort as may show our God, that we
thful servants to his holy will.
(*pointing to Cain*). *His will!!* the will of yon
incarnate spirit
th, whom I have brought upon the earth
:w it with the dead. May all the curses
be on him! and his agonies
ıim forth o'er the wilderness, like us(1)
Eden, till his children do by him

ı — "Drive him forth o'er the world, as we were driven."]

As he did by his brother! May the swords
And wings of fiery cherubim pursue him
By day and night — snakes spring up in his path
Earth's fruits be ashes in his mouth — the leaves
On which he lays his head to sleep be strew'd
With scorpions! May his dreams be of his victi
His waking a continual dread of death!
May the clear rivers turn to blood as he
Stoops down to stain them with his raging lip!
May every element shun or change to him!
May he live in the pangs which others die with!
And death itself wax something worse than deat
To him who first acquainted him with man!
Hence, fratricide! henceforth that word is *Cain*,
Through all the coming myriads of mankind,
Who shall abhor thee, though thou wert their sir
May the grass wither from thy feet! the woods
Deny thee shelter! earth a home! the dust
A grave! the sun his light! and heaven her God!(
[*Exit* Ev

Adam. Cain! get thee forth: we dwell no mo
together.
Depart! and leave the dead to me — I am
Henceforth alone—we never must meet more.

Adah. Oh, part not with him thus, my father: (
Add thy deep curse to Eve's upon his head! [n

(1) [The three last lines were not in the original MS. In forwarding th to Mr. Murray, to be added to Eve's speech, Lord Byron says — "Ther as pretty a piece of imprecation for you, when joined to the lines alre sent, as you may wish to meet with in the course of your business. I don't forget the addition of these three lines, which are clinchers to E speech. Let me know what Gifford thinks, for I have a good opinion the piece, as poetry; it is in my gay metapnysical style, and in the Manf line." — E.]

Adam. I curse him not: his spirit be his curse.
me, Zillah!
Zillah. I must watch my husband's corse.
Adam. We will return again, when he is gone
ho hath provided for us this dread office.
me, Zillah!
Zillah. Yet one kiss on yon pale clay,
id those lips once so warm—my heart! my heart!
[*Exeunt* ADAM *and* ZILLAH, *weeping.*
Adah. Cain! thou hast heard, we must go forth.
I am ready,
shall our children be. I will bear Enoch,
nd you his sister. Ere the sun declines
et us depart, nor walk the wilderness
nder the cloud of night.—Nay, speak to me.
o *me—thine own.*
Cain. Leave me!
Adah. Why, all have left thee.
Cain. And wherefore lingerest thou? Dost thou
not fear
o dwell with one who hath done this?
Adah. I fear
othing except to leave thee, much as I
hrink from the deed which leaves thee brotherless.
must not speak of this—it is between thee
nd the great God.
A Voice from within exclaims, Cain! Cain!
Adah. Hear'st thou that voice?
The Voice within. Cain! Cain!
Adah. It soundeth like an angel's tone.

Enter the ANGEL *of the Lord.*

Angel. Where is thy brother Abel?

Cain. Am I t
My brother's keeper?

Angel. Cain! what hast thou do
The voice of thy slain brother's blood cries out,
Even from the ground, unto the Lord! — Now
thou
Cursed from the earth, which opened late her mo
To drink thy brother's blood from thy rash hand
Henceforth, when thou shalt till the ground, it s
not
Yield thee her strength; a fugitive shalt thou
Be from this day, and vagabond on earth!

Adah. This punishment is more than he can b
Behold, thou drivest him from the face of earth
And from the face of God shall he be hid.
A fugitive and vagabond on earth,
'Twill come to pass, that whoso findeth him
Shall slay him.

Cain. Would they could! but who ar
Shall slay me? Where are these on the lon
As yet unpeopled?

Angel. Thou hast slain thy bro
And who shall warrant thee against thy son

Adah. Angel of Light! be merciful, nor
That this poor aching breast now nourishes
A murderer in my boy, and of his father.

Angel. Then he would but be what his
Did not the milk of Eve give nutriment
To him thou now see'st so besmear'd with

atricide might well engender parricides.—
shall not be so—the Lord thy God
ıine commandeth me to set his seal
.in, so that he may go forth in safety.
layeth Cain, a sevenfold vengeance shall
:en on his head. Come hither!
n. What
lst thou with me?
rel. To mark upon thy brow
ption from such deeds as thou hast done.
n. No, let me die!
rel. It must not be.
[*The* ANGEL *sets the mark on* CAIN's *brow.*
n. It burns
ow, but nought to that which is within it.
re more? let me meet it as I may.
rel. Stern hast thou been and stubborn from
the womb,
ground thou must henceforth till; but he
slew'st was gentle as the flocks he tended.
n. After the fall too soon was I begotten;
et my mother's mind subsided from
erpent, and my sire still mourn'd for Eden.
which I am, I am; I did not seek
e, nor did I make myself; but could I
my own death redeem him from the dust—
hy not so? let him return to day,
lie ghastly! so shall be restored
d the life to him he loved; and taken
me a being I ne'er loved to bear.
rel. Who shall heal murder? what is done is
done;

Go forth! fulfil thy days! and be thy deeds
Unlike the last! [*The* ANGEL *disappea*
Adah. He's gone, let us go forth;
I hear our little Enoch cry within
Our bower.
Cain. Ah! little knows he what he weeps f
And I who have shed blood cannot shed tears!
But the four rivers(1) would not cleanse my soul
Think'st thou my boy will bear to look on me?
Adah. If I thought that he would not, I would
Cain (*interrupting her*). I
No more of threats: we have had too many of the
Go to our children; I will follow thee.
Adah. I will not leave thee lonely with the de
Let us depart together.(2)
Cain. Oh! thou dead
And everlasting witness! whose unsinking
Blood darkens earth and heaven! what thou *now* a
I know not! but if *thou* see'st what *I* am,
I think thou wilt forgive him, whom his God
Can ne'er forgive, nor his own soul.—Farewell!
I must not, dare not touch what I have made the
I, who sprung from the same womb with thee, drai
The same breast, clasp'd thee often to my own,
In fondness brotherly and boyish, I
Can never meet thee more, nor even dare

(1) The "four rivers" which flowed round Eden, and consequently only waters with which Cain was acquainted upon earth.

(2) [The catastrophe is brought about with great dramatic skill effect. The murderer is sorrowful and confounded,—his parents re bate and renounce him,—his wife clings to him with eager and un sitating affection; and they wander forth together into the vast solitud *the universe*.—JEFFREY.]

To do that for thee, which thou shouldst have done
For me—compose thy limbs into their grave—
The first grave yet dug for mortality.
But who hath dug that grave? Oh, earth! Oh, earth!
For all the fruits thou hast render'd to me, I
Give thee back this.—Now for the wilderness.

[ADAH *stoops down and kisses the body of* ABEL.

Adah. A dreary, and an early doom, my brother,
Has been thy lot! Of all who mourn for thee,
I alone must not weep. My office is
Henceforth to dry up tears, and not to shed them;
But yet of all who mourn, none mourn like me,
Not only for thyself, but him who slew thee.
Now, Cain! I will divide thy burden with thee.

Cain. Eastward from Eden will we take our way;
'Tis the most desolate, and suits my steps.

Adah. Lead! thou shalt be my guide, and may our God
Be thine! Now let us carry forth our children.

Cain. And *he* who lieth there was childless. I
Have dried the fountain of a gentle race,
Which might have graced his recent marriage couch,
And might have temper'd this stern blood of mine,
Uniting with our children Abel's offspring!
O Abel!

Adah. Peace be with him!

Cain. But with *me!*——

[*Exeunt.*(1)

(1) [THE reader has seen what Sir Walter Scott's general opinion of "Cain" was, in the letter appended to the dedication, *ante*, p. 9. Mr. Moore's was conveyed to Lord Byron in these words:—

"I have read Foscari and Cain. The former does not please highly as Sardanapalus. It has the fault of all those violent Ve stories; being unnatural and improbable, and therefore, in spite your fine management of them, appealing but remotely to one's s thies. But Cain is wonderful — terrible — never to be forgotten. am not mistaken, it will sink deep into the world's heart; and many will shudder at its blasphemy, all must fall prostrate bef grandeur. Talk of Æschylus and his Prometheus! — here is th spirit both of the Poet — and the Devil."

Lord B.'s answer to Mr. Moore on this occasion co the substance of all that he ever thought fit to advance i fence of the assaulted points in his "Mystery:" —

"With respect to religion," he says, "can I never convince you hold no such opinions as the characters in that drama, which se have frightened every body? My ideas of a character may run awa me: like all imaginative men, I, of course, embody myself with th racter *while I draw* it, but not a moment after the pen is from paper."

He thus alludes to the effects of the critical tempest e by "Cain," in the eleventh canto of "Don Juan."

"In twice five years the 'greatest living poet,'
Like to the champion in the fisty ring,
Is call'd on to support his claim, or show it,
Although 'tis an imaginary thing.
Even I — albeit I 'm sure I did not know it,
Nor sought of foolscap subjects to be king —
Was reckon'd, a considerable time,
The Grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme.

"But Juan was my Moscow, and Faliero
My Leipsic, and my Mont Saint Jean seems *Cain*."

We shall now present the reader with a few of the elaborate summaries of the contemporary critics, — favou and unfavourable, — beginning with the Edinburgh Revi

Mr. Jeffrey says, — "Though 'Cain' abounds in beautiful pas and shows more *power*, perhaps, than any of the author's dran compositions, we regret very much that it should ever have beer lished. It will give very great scandal and offence to pious pers general, and may be the means of suggesting the most painful and distressing perplexities to hundreds of minds that might never wise have been exposed to such dangerous disturbance. Lord has no priestlike cant or priestlike reviling to apprehend from us. do not charge him with being either a disciple or an apostle of Lucifer

do we describe his poetry as a mere compound of blasphemy and obscenity. On the contrary, we are inclined to believe that he wishes well to the happiness of mankind, and are glad to testify that his poems abound with sentiments of great dignity and tenderness, as well as passages of infinite sublimity and beauty..... Philosophy and poetry are both very good things in their way; but, in our opinion, they do not go very well together. It is but a poor and pedantic sort of poetry that seeks to embody nothing but metaphysical subtleties and abstract deductions of reason — and a very suspicious philosophy that aims at establishing its doctrines by appeals to the passions and the fancy. Though such arguments, however, are worth little in the schools, it does not follow that their effect is inconsiderable in the world. On the contrary, it is the mischief of all poetical paradoxes, that, from the very limits and end of poetry, which deals only in obvious and glancing views, they are never brought to the fair test of argument. An allusion to a doubtful topic will often pass for a definitive conclusion on it; and, clothed in beautiful language, may leave the most pernicious impressions behind. We therefore think that poets ought fairly to be confined to the established creed and morality of their country, or to the *actual* passions and sentiments of mankind; and that poetical dreamers and sophists who pretend to *theorise* according to their feverish fancies, without a warrant from authority or reason, ought to be banished the commonwealth of letters. In the courts of morality, poets are unexceptionable *witnesses*: they may give in the evidence, and depose to facts whether good or ill; but we demur to their arbitrary and self-pleasing summing up; they are suspected *judges*, and not very often safe advocates, where great questions are concerned, and universal principles brought to issue."

The Reviewer in the Quarterly was the late Bishop Heber. His article ends as follows: —

"We do not think, indeed, that there is much vigour or poetical propriety in any of the characters of Lord Byron's Mystery. Eve, on one occasion, and one only, expresses herself with energy, and not even then with any great depth of that maternal feeling which the death of her favourite son was likely to excite in her. Adam moralises without dignity. Abel is as dull as he is pious. Lucifer, though his first appearance is well conceived, is as sententious and sarcastic as a Scotch metaphysician; and the gravamina which drive Cain into impiety are circumstances which could only produce a similar effect on a weak and sluggish mind, — the necessity of exertion and the fear of death! Yet, in the happiest climate of earth, and amid the early vigour of nature, it would be absurd to describe (nor has Lord Byron so described it) the toil to which Cain can have been subject as excessive or burdensome. And he is made too happy in his love, too extravagantly fond of his wife and his child, to have much leisure for those gloomy thoughts which belong to disappointed ambition and jaded licentiousness. Nor, though there are some passages in this drama of no common power, is the general tone of its poetry so excellent as to atone for these imperfections of design. The dialogue is cold and constrained. The descriptions are like the shadows of a phantasmagoria, at once indis-

tinct and artificial. Except Adah, there is no person in whose fort are interested; and we close the book with no distinct or clinging i tion of any single passage in it, and with the general impression o Lucifer has said much and done little, and that Cain has been t without grounds and wicked without an object. But if, as a poem, little qualified to add to Lord Byron's reputation, we are unfort constrained to observe that its poetical defects are the very smalle demerits. "It is not, indeed, as some both of its admirers and its appear to have supposed, a direct attack on Scripture and on the a of Moses. The expressions of Cain and Lucifer are not more offe the ears of piety than such discourses must necessarily be, or than without offence, has put into the mouths of beings similarly situate though the intention is evident which has led the Atheists and (the terms are convertible) of our metropolis to circulate the wc cheap form among the populace, we are not ourselves of opinior possesses much power of active mischief, or that many persons will deeply or lastingly impressed by insinuations which lead to no p result, and difficulties which so obviously transcend the range of experience."

It is not unamusing to compare the above with the f ing paragraph in one of the Bishop's private letters time: —

"I have been very busy since I came home in reviewing Lord dramatic poems. Of course, I have had occasion to find a rea quantity of fault, but I do not think that I have done him i 'Pereant qui ante nos nostra dixerunt.' I should have liked to hav up the same ground in a great degree with Jeffrey; but, as it will r to build on another man's foundation, I have been obliged to break on a different side of the fortress, though not, I think, so favourabl and with the disadvantage of contending against a rival, who has co his attack with admirable taste and skill."

The following extract is from Mr. Campbell's Magazi

"'Cain, a Mystery,' is altogether of a higher order than 'S palus' and the 'Two Foscari.' Lord Byron has not, indeed, our expectations of a gigantic picture of the first murderer; for scarcely any passion, except the immediate agony of rage, which on the catastrophe; and Cain himself is little more than the sul supernatural agency. This piece is essentially nothing but a veh striking allusions to the mighty abstractions of Death and Life nity and Time; for vast but dim descriptions of the regions of and for daring disputations on that great problem, the origin The groundwork of the arguments on the awful subjects handled common-place; but they are arrayed in great majesty of langua conducted with a frightful audacity. The direct attacks on the g of God are not, perhaps, taken apart, bolder than some passages of l *but they* inspire quite a different sensation; because, in thinking o

dise Lost, we never regard the Deity, or Satan, as other than great adverse powers, created by the imagination of the poet. The personal identity which Milton has given to his spiritual intelligences, — the local habitations which he has assigned them, — the material beauty with which he has invested their forms, — all these remove the idea of impurity from their discourses. But we know nothing of Lord Byron's Lucifer, except his speeches: he is invented only that he may utter them; and the whole appears an abstract discussion, held for its own sake, not maintained in order to serve the dramatic consistency of the persons. He has made no attempt to imitate Milton's plastic power; — that power by which our great poet has made his Heaven and Hell, and the very regions of space, sublime realities, palpable to the imagination, and has traced the lineaments of his angelic messengers with the precision of a sculptor. The Lucifer of 'Cain' is a mere bodiless abstraction, — the shadow of a dogma; and all the scenery over which he presides is dim, vague, and seen only in faint outline. There is, no doubt, a very uncommon power displayed, even in this shadowing out of the ethereal journey of the spirit and his victim, and in the vast sketch of the world of phantasms at which they arrive: but they are utterly unlike the massive grandeurs of Milton's creation. We are far from imputing intentional impiety to Lord Byron for this Mystery; nor, though its language occasionally shocks, do we apprehend any danger will arise from its perusal."

So much for the professed Reviewers. We shall conclude with a passage from Sir Egerton Brydges's "Letters on the Character and Genius of Lord Byron:" —

"One of the pieces which have had the effect of throwing the most unfavourable hues, not upon the brilliancy of Lord Byron's poetry, but upon its results to society, is 'Cain.' Yet, it must be confessed, that there is no inconsiderable portion of that poem which is second only to portions of similar import in Milton, — and many of them *not second;* in a style still sweeter and more eloquent, and with equal force, grandeur, and purity of sentiment and conception; such as the most rigidly-religious mind would have read, if it had come from Milton, or any other poet whose piety was not suspected, as the effusion of something approaching to holy inspiration.

"Let us then reconsider this extraordinary poem, which we have abandoned a little too hastily; let us task our candour afresh, and enquire of ourselves, whether he who could write such passages could *mean* wrong? Let us recollect, that as the rebellious and blasphemous speeches he has put into the mouths of Lucifer and Cain are warranted by Milton's example, and the fact of Cain's transgression recorded in the Bible, the omission of the design and filling up a character who should answer all those speeches might be a mere defect in the poet's judgment. *He* might think that Lucifer's known character as an *Evil Spirit* precluded his arguments from the sanction of authority; and that Cain's punishment, and the denunciations which accompanied it, were a sufficient warning.

"I know *not that any objection has* been made to 'Heaven and Earth.'

It has the same cast of excellence as the more perfect parts of 'C but, perhaps, not quite so intense in degree.

"It seems as if Lord Byron persuaded himself, with regard to his being, that he had always within him two contrary spirits of good and contending for the dominion over him, and thus reconciled those ex ordinary flights of intellectual elevation and purity with a submissio the pride, the ferocity, the worldly passions, the worldly enjoyments, corporeal pastimes, the familiar humour, the vulgarisms, the rough coarse manliness, to which he alternately surrendered himself, and wh the *good-natured* public chose to consider as the sole attributes of his sonal character. Much of his time, however, must have been spent in musings by which these high poems, so compacted of the essence of thou were produced; and, in all this large portion of his existence here, imagination must have borne him up on its wings into ethereal regions, above the gross and sensual enjoyments of this grovelling earth. Did deal, as minor poets deal, in mere splendour of words, his poetry would no proof of this; but he *never* does so: — there is always a breathing s beneath his words,

'That o'er-informs the tenement of clay:'

it is like the fragrant vapour that rises in incense from the earth throu the morning dew; and when we listen to his lyre,

'Less than a God we think there cannot dwell
Within the hollow of that shell,
That sings so sweetly, and so well!'

"If Lord Byron thought that, however loudly noisy voices might sal him with a rude and indiscriminate clamour of applause, his poems w not received with the taste and judgment they merited, and that severe cruel comments were attached to them by those who assumed to the selves authority, and who seldom allowed the genius without perverting into a cause of censure, that more than outweighed the praise; those fur of flattery which are imputed as the causes of a delirium that led him i extravagancies, outraging decorum and the respect due to the pub never, in fact, reached him. To confer 'faint praise' is 'to damn;' confer praise in a wrong place is to insult and provoke. Lord Byron, the fore, had not, after all, the encouragement that is most favourable to ri the richest fruit; and it was a firm and noble courage that still promp him to persevere.

"For this reason, as well as for others, I think his foreign residences w more propitious to the energies of his Muse than a continued abod England would have been. The poison of the praises that were insidi did not reach him so soon; and he was not beset by treacherous c panions, mortifying gossip, and that petty intercourse with ordinary soc which tames and lowers the tone of the mind. To mingle much with world is to be infallibly degraded by familiarity; not to mingle, at le among the busy and the known, is to incur the disrespect to which insi *ficance is* subjected. Lord Byron's foreign residence exempted him f

these evils: he saw a few intimate friends, and he corresponded with a few others; but such an intercourse does not expose to similar effects. The necessary knowledge and necessary hints may thus be conveyed; but not all the pestilent chills which general society is so officious to unveil.

"If Lord Byron had not had a mind with a strong spring of virtue within it, I think that he would have thrown down his pen at some of the attacks he received, and given himself up to the sensual pleasures of his rank for the remainder of his life. The finer parts of his poems were of such spiritual splendour, and so pure, though passionate, an elevation, that they ought to have redeemed any parts which were open to doubt from a malevolent construction, and even have eclipsed and rendered unnoticeable many positive faults.

"Lord Byron's style, like his thoughts, had every variety: it did not attempt (as is the common practice) to make poetry by the metaphorical and the figurative; it followed his thoughts, and was a part of them: it did not fatigue itself to render clear by illustration or important by ornament, because the thought was clear or important in itself.

"I remember, when I first read 'Cain,' I thought it, as a composition, the most enchanting and irresistible of all Lord Byron's works; and I think so still. Some of the sentiments, taken detachedly, and left unanswered, are no doubt dangerous, and therefore ought not to have been so left; but the class of readers whom this poem is likely to interest are of so very elevated a cast, and the effect of the poetry is to refine, spiritualise, and illumine the imagination with such a sort of unearthly sublimity, that the mind of these, I am persuaded, will become too strong to incur any taint thus predicted, from the defect which has been so much insisted on."
—E.]

APPENDIX.

THE WANDERINGS OF CAIN.

A FRAGMENT.

By S. T. Coleridge, Esq. (*See* p. 8.)

"A little further, O my father, yet a little further, and we shall come into the open moonlight!" Their road was through a forest of fir-trees; at its entrance the trees stood at distances from each other, and the path was broad, *and the moonlight, and the* moonlight shadows reposed upon it, *and appeared quietly to inhabit that* solitude. But soon the path winded

and became narrow; the sun at high noon sometimes speckled, but n illumined it, and now it was dark as a cavern.

"It is dark, O my father!" said Enos, "but the path under our fe smooth and soft, and we shall soon come out into the open moonli Ah! why dost thou groan so deeply?"

"Lead on, my child," said Cain; "guide me, little child." And innocent little child clasped a finger of the hand which had murdered righteous Abel; and he guided his father. "The fir branches drop t thee, my son."—"Yea, pleasantly, father, for I ran fast and eagerl bring thee the pitcher and the cake, and my body is not yet cool. I happy the squirrels are that feed on these fir-trees! they leap from bc to bough, and the old squirrels play round their young ones in the nest clomb a tree yesterday at noon, O my father, that I might play with th but they leapt away from the branches, even to the slender twigs did leap, and in a moment I beheld them on another tree. Why, O my fat would they not play with me? Is it because we are not so happy as th Is it because I groan sometimes even as thou groanest?" Then stopped, and stifling his groans, he sank to the earth, and the child I stood in the darkness beside him, and Cain lifted up his voice, and c bitterly, and said, "The Mighty One that persecuteth me is on this and on that; he pursueth my soul like the wind, like the sand-l he passeth through me; he is around me even as the air; O that I m be utterly no more! I desire to die!—yea, the things that never had neither move they upon the earth—behold they seem precious to n eyes. O that a man might live without the breath of his nostrils, might abide in darkness and blackness, and an empty space! Yea, I w lie down, I would not rise, neither would I stir my limbs till I becam the rock in the den of the lion, on which the young lion resteth his h whilst he sleepeth. For the torrent that roareth far off hath a vo and the clouds in heaven look terribly on me; the Mighty One wh against me speaketh in the wind of the cedar tree; and in silence a dried up." Then Enos spake to his father,—"Arise, my father, arise; are but a little way from the place where I found the cake and pitcher." And Cain said, "How knowest thou?" and the child answ —"Behold, the bare rocks are a few of thy strides distant from the for and while even now thou wert lifting up thy voice, I heard the echo." T the child took hold of his father, as if he would raise him; and Cain, b faint and feeble, rose slowly on his knees and pressed himself against trunk of a fir, and stood upright and followed the child. The path dark till within three strides' length of its termination, when it tur suddenly: the thick black trees formed a low arch, and the moonl appeared for a moment like a dazzling portal. Enos ran before and st in the open air; and when Cain, his father, emerged from the darkn the child was affrighted, for the mighty limbs of Cain were wasted a fire; his hair was black, and matted into loathly curls, and his cou nance was dark and wild, and told, in a strange and terrible languag agonies that had been, and were, and were still to continue to be.

The scene around was desolate; as far as the eye could reach, it desolate; the bare rocks faced each other, and left a long and wid

terval of their white sand. You might wander on and look round and round, and peep into the crevices of the rocks, and discover nothing that acknowledged the influence of the seasons. There was no spring, no summer, no autumn; and the winter's snow that would have been lovely, fell not on these hot rocks and scorching sands. Never morning lark had poised himself over this desert; but the huge serpent often hissed there beneath the talons of the vulture, and the vulture screamed, his wings imprisoned within the coils of the serpent. The pointed and shattered summits of the ridges of the rocks made a rude mimicry of human concerns, and seemed to prophesy mutely of things that then were not; steeples, and battlements, and ships with naked masts. As far from the wood as a boy might sling a pebble of the brook, there was one rock by itself at a small distance from the main ridge. It had been precipitated there, perhaps, by the terrible groan the earth gave when our first father fell. Before you approached, it appeared to lie flat on the ground, but its base started from its point, and between its points and the sands a tall man might stand upright. It was here that Enos had found the pitcher and cake, and to this place he led his father; but, ere they arrived there, they beheld a human shape; his back was towards them, and they were coming up unperceived when they heard him smite his breast, and cry aloud, "Wo is me! wo is me! I must never die again, and yet I am perishing with thirst and hunger."

The face of Cain turned pale; but Enos said, "Ere yet I could speak, I am sure, O my father, that I heard that voice. Have not I often said that I remembered a sweet voice? O my father! this is it;" and Cain trembled exceedingly. The voice was sweet indeed, but it was thin and querulous like that of a feeble slave in misery, who despairs altogether, yet cannot refrain himself from weeping and lamentation. Enos crept softly round the base of the rock, and stood before the stranger, and looked up into his face. And the Shape shrieked, and turned round, and Cain beheld him, that his limbs and his face were those of his brother Abel whom he had killed; and Cain stood like one who struggles in his sleep, because of the exceeding terribleness of a dream; and ere he had recovered himself from the tumult of his agitation, the Shape fell at his feet, and embraced his knees, and cried out with a bitter outcry, "Thou eldest born of Adam, whom Eve, my mother, brought forth, cease to torment me! I was feeding my flocks in green pastures by the side of quiet rivers, and thou killedst me; and now I am in misery." Then Cain closed his eyes, and hid them with his hands — and again he opened his eyes, and looked around him, and said to Enos, "What beholdest thou? Didst thou hear a voice, my son?" — "Yes, my father, I beheld a man in unclean garments, and he uttered a sweet voice, full of lamentation." Then Cain raised up the shape that was like Abel, and said, "The Creator of our father, who had respect unto thee, and unto thy offering, wherefore hath he forsaken thee?" Then the Shape shrieked a second time, and rent his garment, and his naked skin was like the white sands beneath their feet; and he shrieked yet a third time, and threw himself on his face upon the sand that was black with the shadow *of the rock, and Cain* and Enos sate beside him; the child

by his right hand, and Cain by his left. They were all three und
rock, and within the shadow. The Shape that was like Abel raise
self up, and spake to the child. "I know where the cold waters a
I may not drink; wherefore didst thou then take away my pitc
But Cain said, "Didst thou not find favour in the sight of the Lo
God?" The Shape answered, "The Lord is God of the living onl
dead have another God." Then the child Enos lifted up his ey
prayed; but Cain rejoiced secretly in his heart. "Wretched shal
be all the days of their mortal life," exclaimed the Shape, "who
fice worthy and acceptable sacrifices to the God of the dead; but
death their toil ceaseth. Woe is me, for I was well beloved b
God of the living, and cruel wert thou, O my brother, who didst
me away from his power and his dominion." Having uttered these
he rose suddenly, and fled over the sands; and Cain said in his
"The curse of the Lord is on me—but who is the God of the de
and he ran after the Shape, and the Shape fled shrieking over the
and the sands rose like white mists behind the steps of Cain, bu
feet of him that was like Abel disturbed not the sands. He greatl
run Cain; and, turning short, he wheeled round, and came again t
rock where they had been sitting, and where Enos still stood; an
child caught hold of his garment as he passed by, and he fell upo
ground; and Cain stopped, and beholding him not, said, "he has
into the dark woods," and walked slowly back to the rocks, and wh
reached it, the child told him that he had caught hold of his ga
as he passed by, and that the man had fallen upon the ground
Cain once more sat beside him, and said—"Abel, my brother, I
lament for thee, but that the spirit within me is withered, and
up with extreme agony. Now, I pray thee, by thy flocks and b
pastures, and by the quiet rivers which thou lovest, that thou tell
that thou knowest. Who is the God of the dead? where doth he
his dwelling? what sacrifices are acceptable unto him? for I have o
but have not been received; I have prayed, and have not been h
and how can I be afflicted more than I already am?" The shape aro
answered—"O that thou hadst had pity on me as I will have p
thee. Follow me, son of Adam! and bring thy child with thee:
they then passed over the white sands between the rocks, silent as
shadows.

WERNER;

OR,

THE INHERITANCE.

A TRAGEDY. (1)

(1) [THE tragedy of "Werner" was begun at Pisa, December the 18th, 1821, completed January the 20th, 1822, and published in London in the November after. The reviews of "Werner" were, we believe, without exception, unfavourable. One critique of the time thus opens: —

'Who could be so absurd as to think, that a dramatist has no right to make free with other people's fables? On the contrary, we are quite sure that that particular species of genius which is exhibited in the construction of plots, never at any period flourished in England. We know that Shakspeare himself took his stories from Italian novels, Danish sagas, English chronicles, Plutarch's Lives—from any where rather than from his own invention. But did he take *the whole* of Hamlet, or Juliet, or Richard the Third, or Antony and Cleopatra, from any of these foreign sources? Did he not *invent*, in the noblest sense of the word, all the *characters* of his pieces? Who dreams that some old Italian novelist, or ballad-maker, could have formed the imagination of such a creature as Juliet? Who dreams that the HAMLET of Shakspeare, the princely enthusiast, the melancholy philosopher, that spirit refined even to pain, that most incomprehensible and unapproach-

able of all the creations of human genius, is the same
but the name, with the rough, strong-hearted, bloo
of the north? Who is there that supposes Goethe to h
racter of *his* Faust from the nursery rhymes and pen
the Devil and Doctor Faustus? Or who, to come near
that Lord Byron himself found *his* Sardanapalus in
carnassus?

"But *here* Lord Byron has *invented* nothing—a
There is not one incident in his play, not even the m
not to be found in Miss Lee's novel, occurring ex
manner, brought about by exactly the same agents, and
the same effects on the plot. And then as to the chara
every one of them to be found in 'Kruitzner,' but ever
there more fully and powerfully developed. Indeed, but
which we had received from our old familiarity with
admirable work, we rather incline to think that we
unable to comprehend the gist of her noble imitator, o
several of what seem to be meant for his most elab
The fact is, that this undeviating closeness, this hum
tation, is a thing so perfectly new in any thing worthy o
ature, that we are sure no one, who has not read the
will be able to form the least conception of what it amo

"Those who have never read Miss Lee's book, will, h
with this production; for, in truth, the story is one of th
conceived, one of the most picturesque, and at the sam
stories, that we are acquainted with. Indeed, thus led
Harriet Lee, we cannot allow the opportunity to pass w
we have always considered her works as standing upo
very first rank of excellence; that is to say, as infe
novels whatever, excepting those of Fielding, Sterne,
son, Defoe, Radcliffe, Godwin, Edgeworth, and the aut
It would not, perhaps, be going too far to say, that the
exhibit more of that species of invention which, as we
marked, was never common in English literature, thar
even of those first-rate novelists we have named, with th
of Fielding.

'Kruitzner, or the German's Tale,' possesses mystery,
as to its structure; strength of characters, and adm
characters; and, above all, the most lively interest, blen
servient to the most affecting of moral lessons. The ma
at the root of it is, the horror of an erring father, whc
tected in vice by his son, has dared to defend his own
plex the son's notions of moral rectitude, on finding that t
has pushed the false principles thus instilled to the last a
—on hearing his own sophistries flung in his face by a—

The reader will find a minute analysis, inti
above remarks, in Blackwood, vol. xii. p. 710.

PREFACE.

ɛ following drama is taken entirely from the *man's Tale, Kruitzner,*" published many years *Lee's Canterbury Tales;* written (I believe) o sisters, of whom one furnished only this and another, both of which are considered or to the remainder of the collection.(1) I have ɔd the characters, plan, and even the language, ıy parts of this story. Some of the characters ɔdified or altered, a few of the names changed, ne character (Ida of Stralenheim) added by f: but in the rest the original is chiefly fol-

When I was young (about fourteen, I) I first read this tale, which made a deep ıssion upon me; and may, indeed, be said to n the germ of much that I have since written. ıot sure that it ever was very popular; or, at .te, its popularity has since been eclipsed by f other great writers in the same department. have generally found that those who *had* read

his is not correct. "The Young Lady's Tale, or the Two Emily's," Clergyman's Tale, or Pembroke," were contributed by Sophia Lee, or of "The Recess," the comedy of "The Chapter of Accidents," meyda, a Tragedy," who died in 1824. The "German's Tale," and hers *in the Canterbury Collection*, were written by Harriet, the *of the sisters. — E.]*

it, agreed with me in their estimate of the singula power of mind and conception which it developes. should also add *conception*, rather than execution for the story might, perhaps, have been develope with greater advantage. Amongst those whos opinions agreed with mine upon this story, I coul mention some very high names: but it is not neces sary, nor indeed of any use; for every one mus judge according to his own feelings. I merely refe the reader to the original story, that he may see t what extent I have borrowed from it; and am no unwilling that he should find much greater pleasur in perusing it than the drama which is founded upo its contents.

I had begun a drama upon this tale so far bac as 1815, (the first I ever attempted, except one a thirteen years old, called "*Ulric and Ilvina*," whic I had sense enough to burn,) and had nearly com pleted an act, when I was interrupted by circum stances. This is somewhere amongst my papers i England; but as it has not been found, I have re written the first, and added the subsequent acts.

The whole is neither intended, nor in any shap adapted, for the stage.(1)

Pisa, February, 1822.

(2) [Werner is, however, the only one of Lord Byron's dramas tha proved successful in representation. It is still (1832) in possession of th stage. — E.]

TO

THE ILLUSTRIOUS GOETHE.

BY ONE OF HIS HUMBLEST ADMIRERS,

THIS TRAGEDY

IS DEDICATED.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

Men. — WERNER.
ULRIC.
STRALENHEIM.
IDENSTEIN.
GABOR.
FRITZ.
HENRICK.
ERIC.
ARNHEIM.
MEISTER.
RODOLPH.
LUDWIG.

Women. — JOSEPHINE.
IDA STRALENHEIM.

Scene — Partly on the Frontier of Silesia, and partly Siegendorf Castle, near Prague.

Time — the Close of the Thirty Years' War.

WERNER.

ACT I.

SCENE I.

The Hall of a decayed Palace near a small Town on the Northern Frontier of Silesia — the Night tempestuous.

WERNER(1) *and* JOSEPHINE *his wife.*

Jos. My love, be calmer!

Wer. I am calm.

Jos. To me —

(1) [Werner — we mean Kruitzner — is admirably drawn. Who does not recognise in him the portrait of too common a character? The man of shining talent, ardent mind, powerful connections, brilliant prospects, who, after squandering away all in wanton self-indulgence, having lived only for himself, finds himself bankrupt in fortune and character, the prey of bitter regret, yet, unrepentant, as selfish in remorse as in his gaiety. All that is inconsistent in the character of Kruitzner is rendered still more so in the Werner of the drama. If he is made sometimes less criminal, he appears only the more weak, and his conduct is as wayward as his fate. His remorse at taking the rouleau from the man who was about to usurp his domains and throw him into prison, is somewhat overcharged; and though his horror at hearing of Stralenheim's death is natural, it seems unaccountably to absorb his joy at finding himself delivered from his enemy, and restored to affluence. "If his misfortunes should appear to exceed his errors, let it be remembered," says his biographer, "how easily both might have been avoided, since an adherence to his duties at almost any period of his life would have spared him more than half his sufferings." This is the moral of the tale; but it is but faintly illustrated in the drama. *Werner is more the* victim of what would be called fate. *Lord Byron has not felt the real force of* the character. — ECL. REV.]

Yes, but not to thyself: thy pace is hurried,
And no one walks a chamber like to ours
With steps like thine when his heart is at rest.
Were it a garden, I should deem thee happy,
And stepping with the bee from flower to flower;
But *here!*

Wer. 'Tis chill; the tapestry lets through
The wind to which it waves: my blood is frozen.

Jos. Ah, no!

Wer. (*smiling*). Why! wouldst thou have it so?

Jos. I would
Have it a healthful current.

Wer. Let it flow
Until 'tis spilt or check'd—how soon, I care not.

Jos. And am I nothing in thy heart?

Wer. All—all.

Jos. Then canst thou wish for that which must break mine?

Wer. (*approaching her slowly*). But for *thee* I had been—no matter what,
But much of good and evil; what I am,
Thou knowest; what I might or should have been,
Thou knowest not: but still I love thee, nor
Shall aught divide us.

[WERNER *walks on abruptly, and then approaches* JOSEPHINE.

The storm of the night
Perhaps affects me; I'm a thing of feelings,
And have of late been sickly, as, alas!
Thou know'st by sufferings more than mine, my love!
In watching me.

Jos. To see thee well is much—
To see thee happy——
Wer. Where hast thou seen such?
Let me be wretched with the rest!
Jos. But think
How many in this hour of tempest shiver
Beneath the biting wind and heavy rain,
Whose every drop bows them down nearer earth,
Which hath no chamber for them save beneath
Her surface.
Wer. And that's not the worst: who cares
For chambers? rest is all. The wretches whom
Thou namest—ay, the wind howls round them, and
The dull and dropping rain saps in their bones
The creeping marrow. I have been a soldier,
A hunter, and a traveller, and am
A beggar, and should know the thing thou talk'st of.
Jos. And art thou not now shelter'd from them all?
Wer. Yes. And from these alone.
Jos. And that is something.
Wer. True—to a peasant.
Jos. Should the nobly born
Be thankless for that refuge which their habits
Of early delicacy render more
Needful than to the peasant, when the ebb
Of fortune leaves them on the shoals of life?
Wer. It is not that, thou know'st it is not; we
Have borne all this, I'll not say patiently,
Except in thee—but we have borne it.
Jos. Well?
Wer. Something beyond our outward sufferings
(though

These were enough to gnaw into our souls)
Hath stung me oft, and, more than ever, *now*.
When, but for this untoward sickness, which
Seized me upon this desolate frontier, and (1)
Hath wasted, not alone my strength, but means,
And leaves us—no! this is beyond me!—but
For this I had been happy (2)—*thou* been happy—
The splendour of my rank sustain'd—my name—
My father's name—been still upheld; and, more
Than those——

(1) [In this play, Lord Byron adopts the same nerveless and pointle kind of blank verse, which was a sorrow to every body in his form dramatic essays. It is, indeed, "most unmusical, most melancholy." "Ofs," "tos," "ands," "fors," "bys," "buts," and the like, are the mc common conclusions of a line; there is no ease, no flow, no harmon "in linked sweetness long drawn out:" neither is there any thing abrupt fiery vigour to compensate for these defects. — BLACKWOOD.]

(2) [In this drama there is absolutely no poetry to be found; and if t measure of verse which is here dealt to us be a sample of what we are expect for the future, we have only to entreat that Lord Byron will dr the ceremony of cutting up his prose into lines of ten, eleven, or twel syllables (for he is not very punctilious on this head), and favour us with in its natural state. It requires no very cunning alchemy to transmute l verse into prose, nor, reversing the experiment, to convert his plain se tences into verses like his own. — "When," says Werner, "but for t untoward sickness, which seized me upon this desolate frontier, and ha wasted, not alone my strength, but means, and leaves us — no! this beyond me! but for this I had been happy." — This is, indeed, beyond If this be poetry, then we were wrong in taking his Lordship's prefa for prose. It will run on ten feet as well as the rest — (See p. 115. *ante*.

> "Some of the characters are modified
> Or altered, a few of the names changed, and
> One character (Ida of Stralenheim)
> Added by myself; but in the rest the
> Original is chiefly followed. When
> I was young (about fourteen, I think) I
> First read this tale, which made a deep impression
> Upon me"—

Nor is there a line in these so lame and halting, but we could point *many in the drama as bad.* — CAMPBELL.]

(*abruptly*). My son—our son—our Ulric.
lasp'd again in these long-empty arms.
a mother's hunger satisfied.
years! he was but eight then (): —beautiful
, and beautiful he must be now,
ic! my adored!
I have been full oft
se of Fortune; now she hath o'ertaken
it where it cannot turn at bay,—
or, and lonely.
Lonely! my dear husband!
Or worse—involving all I love, in this
se than solitude. *Alone*, I had died,
been over in a nameless grave.
And I had not outlived thee; but pray take
! We have struggled long; and they who
strive
rtune win or weary her at last,

tory, which has great capabilities, is puzzled and ill told, and structure of the piece, considered as a dramatic performance, inartificial. For instance, take the very opening scene between his wife. You there see the old silly expedient, which is re- all incompetent play-writers; viz. that of making the dramatis rm one another of events, which must have been so perfectly them, as never by any chance to be made matter of convers- which are manifestly given for the benefit of the audience. I he Critic" had laughed this manœuvre down so completely, would now-a-days have had recourse to it. Lord Byron might illy, and more satisfactorily, have brought forward a god or logise, as of old, or have adopted Terence's plan at once, and n the stage some unfortunate Susia or Davus, to act the part of convey to the audience information, which the poet had not ise to communicate. Werner gravely informs his wife, that n married to her twenty years — that his father disinherited sequence — that they had one son — that they had not seen him ears — that his real name was not Werner — and other imper- he kind. — Dr. Maginn.]

So that they find the goal or cease to feel
Further. Take comfort,—we shall find our bo
Wer. We were in sight of him, of every thin
Which could bring compensation for past sorro
And to be baffled thus!
Jos. We are not baffled.
Wer. Are we not penniless?
Jos. We ne'er were weal
Wer. But I was born to wealth, and rank, power;
Enjoy'd them, loved them, and, alas! abused th
And forfeited them by my father's wrath,
In my o'er-fervent youth; but for the abuse
Long sufferings have atoned. My father's deat
Left the path open, yet not without snares.
This cold and creeping kinsman, who so long
Kept his eye on me, as the snake upon
The fluttering bird, hath ere this time outstept
Become the master of my rights, and lord
Of that which lifts him up to princes in
Dominion and domain.
Jos. Who knows? our son
May have return'd back to his grandsire, and
Even now uphold thy rights for thee?
Wer. 'Tis hope
Since his strange disappearance from my father
Entailing, as it were, my sins upon
Himself, no tidings have reveal'd his course.
I parted with him to his grandsire, on
The promise that his anger would stop short
Of the third generation; but Heaven seems

To claim her stern prerogative, and visit
Upon my boy his father's faults and follies.
Jos. I must hope better still,—at least we have yet
baffled the long pursuit of Stralenheim. [sickness;
Wer. We should have done, but for this fatal
More fatal than a mortal malady,
Because it takes not life, but life's sole solace:
Even now I feel my spirit girt about
With the snares of this avaricious fiend;—
How do I know he hath not track'd us here?
Jos. He does not know thy person; and his spies,
Who so long watch'd thee, have been left at Hamburgh.
Our unexpected journey, and this change
Of name, leaves all discovery far behind:
We hold us here for aught save what we seem.
Wer. Save what we seem! save what we *are*—sick beggars,
Even to our very hopes.—Ha! ha!
Jos. Alas!
What bitter laugh!
Wer. *Who* would read in this form
The high soul of the son of a long line?
Who, in this garb, the heir of princely lands?
Who, in this sunken, sickly eye, the pride
Of rank and ancestry? In this worn cheek
And famine-hollow'd brow, the lord of halls
Which daily feast a thousand vassals?
Jos. You
Wonder'd not thus upon these worldly things,
My Werner! when you deign'd to choose for bride
The *foreign daughter of* a wandering exile.

Wer. An exile's daughter with an outcast son
Were a fit marriage; but I still had hopes
To lift thee to the state we both were born for.
Your father's house was noble, though decay'd;
And worthy by its birth to match with ours. [noble;
Jos. Your father did not think so, though 't was
But had my birth been all my claim to match
With thee, I should have deem'd it what it is.
Wer. And what is that in thine eyes?
Jos. All which it
Has done in our behalf,—nothing.
Wer. How,—nothing?
Jos. Or worse; for it has been a canker in
Thy heart from the beginning: but for this,
We had not felt our poverty but as
Millions of myriads feel it, cheerfully;
But for these phantoms of thy feudal fathers,
Thou mightst have earn'd thy bread, as thousands earn it;
Or, if that seem too humble, tried by commerce,
Or other civic means, to amend thy fortunes.
Wer. (*ironically*). And been an Hanseatic burgher? Excellent! [art
Jos. Whate'er thou mightst have been, to me thou
What no state high or low can ever change,
My heart's first choice;—which chose thee, knowing neither [sorrows:
Thy birth, thy hopes, thy pride; nought, save thy
While they last, let me comfort or divide them;
When they end, let mine end with them, or thee![1]

(1) [Werner's wife, Josephine, with the exception of Ida, the only female in the drama, is an example of true and spotless virtue. A true woman,

r. My better angel! such I have ever found
thee;
rashness, or this weakness of my temper,
raised a thought to injure thee or thine.
didst not mar my fortunes: my own nature
ıth was such as to unmake an empire,
ıuch been my inheritance; but now,
en'd, subdued, out-worn, and taught to know
f,—to lose this for our son and thee!
me, when, in my two-and-twentieth spring,
ther barr'd me from my father's house,
ıst sole scion of a thousand sires
was then the last,) it hurt me less
to behold my boy and my boy's mother
ded in their innocence from what
ults deserved—exclusion; although then
ıssions were all living serpents, and
d like the gorgon's round me.

[*A loud knocking is heard.*

Hark!

r. A knocking!
Who can it be at this lone hour? We have
isiters.

r. And poverty hath none,

---

nly well maintains the character of her sex by general integrity,
lly displays the endearing, soft, and unshaken affection of a wife;
g and comforting a suffering husband throughout all the adver-
ıis fate, and all the errors of his own conduct. She is a native of
l thus contrasts the beauties and circumstances of her own country
ıe of the frontiers of Silesia, where an instance of petty feudal
ıas just excited her feelings. — M. Rev.]

Save those who come to make it poorer still.
Well, I am prepared.

[WERNER *puts his hand into his bosom, as if to search for some weapon.*

Jos. Oh! do not look so. I
Will to the door. It cannot be of import
In this lone spot of wintry desolation:—
The very desert saves man from mankind.

[*She goes to the door.*

Enter IDENSTEIN.(1)

Iden. A fair good evening to my fairer hostess
And worthy——What's your name, my friend?

Wer. Are you
Not afraid to demand it?

Iden. Not afraid?
Egad! I am afraid. You look as if
I ask'd for something better than your name,
By the face you put on it.

Wer. Better, sir!

Iden. Better or worse, like matrimony: what
Shall I say more? You have been a guest this month
Here in the prince's palace—(to be sure,
His highness had resign'd it to the ghosts
And rats these twelve years—but 'tis still a palace)—
I say you have been our lodger, and as yet
We do not know your name.

Wer. My name is Werner

Iden. A goodly name, a very worthy name

(1) [The most amusing fellow in the drama is Monsieur Idenstein; who makes the finest speech, too, beyond comparison, of any of the personages. The only wonder is, where he got it.—ECL. REV.]

was gilt upon a trader's board:
ı cousin in the lazaretto
ıburgh, who has got a wife who bore
ıe. He is an officer of trust,
's assistant (hoping to be surgeon),
; done miracles i' the way of business.
you are related to my relative?
To yours?
Oh, yes; we are, but distantly.
[*Aside to* WERNER.
you humour the dull gossip till
n his purpose?
Well, I'm glad of that;
ıt so all along, such natural yearnings
ound my heart:—blood is not water, cousin;
let's have some wine, and drink unto
ter acquaintance: relatives should be

You appear to have drank enough already;
you had not, I've no wine to offer,
ere yours: but this you know, or should know:
I am poor, and sick, and will not see
vould be alone; but to your business!
ings you here?
Why, what should bring me here?
I know not, though I think that I could guess
ıich will send you hence.
aside). Patience, dear Werner!
You don't know what has happen'd, then?
How should we?
The river has o'erflow'd.
Alas! we have known

That to our sorrow for these five days; since
It keeps us here.
Iden. But what you don't know
That a great personage, who fain would cross
Against the stream and three postilions' wish
Is drown'd below the ford, with five post-hors
A monkey, and a mastiff, and a valet.
Jos. Poor creatures! are you sure?
Iden. Yes, of the m
And the valet, and the cattle; but as yet
We know not if his excellency's dead
Or no; your noblemen are hard to drown,
As it is fit that men in office should be;
But what is certain is, that he has swallow'd
Enough of the Oder to have burst two peasan
And now a Saxon and Hungarian traveller,
Who, at their proper peril, snatch'd him from
The whirling river, have sent on to crave
A lodging, or a grave, according as
It may turn out with the live or dead body.
Jos. And where will you receive him? here, I
If we can be of service — say the word. [
Iden. Here? no; but in the prince's own
As fits a noble guest:—'tis damp, no doubt,
Not having been inhabited these twelve years
But then he comes from a much damper place
So scarcely will catch cold in't, if he be
Still liable to cold—and if not, why
He'll be worse lodged to-morrow: ne'ertheles
I have order'd fire and all appliances
To be got ready for the worst—that is,
In case he should survive.

Jos. Poor gentleman!
I hope he will, with all my heart.
Wer. Intendant,
Have you not learn'd his name? My Josephine,
[*Aside to his wife.*
Retire: I'll sift this fool. [*Exit* JOSEPHINE.
Iden. His name? oh Lord!
Who knows if he hath now a name or no?
'Tis time enough to ask it when he's able
To give an answer; or if not, to put
His heir's upon his epitaph. Methought
Just now you chid me for demanding names?
Wer. True, true, I did so; you say well and wisely.

Enter GABOR. (1)

Gab. If I intrude, I crave——
Iden. Oh, no intrusion!
This is the palace; this a stranger like
Yourself; I pray you make yourself at home:
But where's his excellency? and how fares he?
Gab. Wetly and wearily, but out of peril:
He paused to change his garments in a cottage,
(Where I doff'd mine for these, and came on hither)
And has almost recover'd from his drenching.
He will be here anon.

(1) [Some faults the poem has only in common with the original. Gabor is a most inexplicable personage: he is always on the point of turning out something more than he proves to be. A sort of mysterious horror is thrown around his impalpability, in the tale; but, in the drama, he is only a sentimental, moody, high-mettled soldier of fortune, whose appearances and disappearances are alike singularly inopportune, and who ends in a mere mercenary. His character is, we think, decidedly a failure. — Ect. Rev.]

Iden. What ho, there! bustle!
Without there, Herman, Weilburg, Peter, Conrad
[*Gives directions to different servants who ente*
A nobleman sleeps here to-night—see that
All is in order in the damask chamber—
Keep up the stove—I will myself to the cellar—
And Madame Idenstein (my consort, stranger,),
Shall furnish forth the bed-apparel; for,
To say the truth, they are marvellous scant of thi
Within the palace precincts, since his highness
Left it some dozen years ago. And then
His excellency will sup, doubtless?
Gab. Faith!
I cannot tell; but I should think the pillow
Would please him better than the table after
His soaking in your river: but for fear
Your viands should be thrown away, I mean
To sup myself, and have a friend without
Who will do honour to your good cheer with
A traveller's appetite.
Iden. But are you sure
His excellency——But his name: what is it?
Gab. I do not know.
Iden. And yet you saved his li
Gab. I help'd my friend to do so.
Iden. Well, that's strang
To save a man's life whom you do not know.
Gab. Not so; for there are some I know so we
I scarce should give myself the trouble.
Iden. Pray,
Good friend, and who may you be?

Gab. By my family,
Hungarian.
Iden. Which is call'd?
Gab. It matters little.
Iden. (*aside*). I think that all the world are grown anonymous,
Since no one cares to tell me what he's call'd!
Pray, has his excellency a large suite?
Gab. Sufficient.
Iden. How many?
Gab. I did not count them.
We came up by mere accident, and just
In time to drag him through his carriage window.
Iden. Well, what would I give to save a great man!
No doubt you'll have a swinging sum as recompense.
Gab. Perhaps.
Iden. Now, how much do you reckon on?
Gab. I have not yet put up myself to sale:
In the mean time, my best reward would be
A glass of your Hockcheimer—a *green* glass,
Wreath'd with rich grapes and Bacchanal devices,
O'erflowing with the oldest of your vintage;
For which I promise you, in case you e'er
Run hazard of being drown'd, (although I own
It seems, of all deaths, the least likely for you,)
I'll pull you out for nothing. Quick, my friend,
And think, for every bumper I shall quaff,
A wave the less may roll above your head.
Iden. (*aside*). I don't much like this fellow—close and dry
He seems, two things which suit me not; however,

Wine he shall have; if that unlocks him not,
I shall not sleep to-night for curiosity.
[*Exit* IDENSTEIN.

Gab. (*to* WERNER). This master of the ceremonies is
The intendant of the palace, I presume:
'Tis a fine building, but decay'd.

Wer. The apartment
Design'd for him you rescued will be found
In fitter order for a sickly guest.

Gab. I wonder then you occupied it not,
For you seem delicate in health.

Wer. (*quickly*). Sir!

Gab. Pray
Excuse me: have I said aught to offend you?

Wer. Nothing: but we are strangers to each other.

Gab. And that's the reason I would have us less so:
I thought our bustling guest without had said
You were a chance and passing guest, the counterpart
Of me and my companions.

Wer. Very true.

Gab. Then, as we never met before, and never,
It may be, may again encounter, why,
I thought to cheer up this old dungeon here
(At least to me) by asking you to share
The fare of my companions and myself.

Wer. Pray, pardon me; my health——

Gab. Even as you please.
I have been a soldier, and perhaps am blunt
In bearing.

Wer. I have also served, and can
Requite a soldier's greeting.

Gab. In what service?
The Imperial?
Wer. (*quickly, and then interrupting himself*). I commanded—no—I mean
I served; but it is many years ago,
When first Bohemia raised her banner 'gainst
The Austrian.
Gab. Well, that's over now, and peace
Has turn'd some thousand gallant hearts adrift
To live as they best may; and, to say truth,
Some take the shortest.
Wer. What is that?
Gab. Whate'er
They lay their hands on. All Silesia and
Lusatia's woods are tenanted by bands
Of the late troops, who levy on the country
Their maintenance: the Chatelains must keep
Their castle walls,—beyond them 'tis but doubtful
Travel for your rich count or full-blown baron.
My comfort is that, wander where I may,
I've little left to lose now.
Wer. And I—nothing.
Gab. That's harder still. You say you were a soldier.
Wer. I was.
Gab. You look one still. All soldiers are
Or should be comrades, even though enemies.
Our swords when drawn must cross, our engines aim
(While levell'd) at each other's hearts; but when
A truce, a peace, or what you will, remits
The steel into its scabbard, and lets sleep
The spark which lights the matchlock, we are brethren.

You are poor and sickly—I am not rich but healthy;
I want for nothing which I cannot want;
You seem devoid of this—wilt share it?
[GABOR *pulls out his purse.*
Wer. Who
Told you I was a beggar?
Gab. You yourself,
In saying you were a soldier during peace-time.
Wer. (*looking at him with suspicion*). You know me not?
Gab. I know no man, not even
Myself: how should I then know one I ne'er
Beheld till half an hour since?
Wer. Sir, I thank you.
Your offer's noble were it to a friend,
And not unkind as to an unknown stranger,
Though scarcely prudent; but no less I thank you.
I am a beggar in all save his trade;
And when I beg of any one, it shall be
Of him who was the first to offer what
Few can obtain by asking. Pardon me. [*Exit* WER.
Gab. (*solus*). A goodly fellow by his looks, though worn,
As most good fellows are, by pain or pleasure,
Which tear life out of us before our time;
I scarce know which most quickly: but he seems
To have seen better days, as who has not
Who has seen yesterday?—But here approaches
Our sage intendant, with the wine: however,
For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.

Enter IDENSTEIN.

Iden. 'Tis here! the supernaculum! twenty years
Of age, if 'tis a day.
Gab. Which epoch makes
Young women and old wine; and 'tis great pity,
Of two such excellent things, increase of years,
Which still improves the one, should spoil the other.
Fill full—Here's to our hostess!—your fair wife!
[*Takes the glass.*
Iden. Fair!—Well, I trust your taste in wine is equal
To that you show for beauty; but I pledge you
Nevertheless.
Gab. Is not the lovely woman
I met in the adjacent hall, who, with
An air, and port, and eye, which would have better
Beseem'd this palace in its brightest days
(Though in a garb adapted to its present
Abandonment), return'd my salutation—
Is not the same your spouse?
Iden. I would she were!
But you're mistaken:—that's the stranger's wife.
Gab. And by her aspect she might be a prince's:
Though time hath touch'd her too, she still retains
Much beauty, and more majesty.
Iden. And that
Is more than I can say for Madame Idenstein,
At least in beauty: as for majesty,
She has some of its properties which might
Be spared—but never mind!

Gab. I don't. But who
May be this stranger? He too hath a bearing
Above his outward fortunes.
Iden. There I differ.
He's poor as Job, and not so patient; but
Who he may be, or what, or aught of him,
Except his name (and that I only learn'd
To-night), I know not.
Gab. But how came he here?
Iden. In a most miserable old caleche,
About a month since, and immediately
Fell sick, almost to death. He should have died.
Gab. Tender and true!—but why?
Iden. Why, what is life
Without a living? He has not a stiver.
Gab. In that case, I much wonder that a person
Of your apparent prudence should admit
Guests so forlorn into this noble mansion.
Iden. That's true; but pity, as you know, *does* make
One's heart commit these follies; and besides,
They had some valuables left at that time,
Which paid their way up to the present hour;
And so I thought they might as well be lodged
Here as at the small tavern, and I gave them
The run of some of the oldest palace rooms.
They served to air them, at the least as long
As they could pay for fire-wood.
Gab. Poor souls!
Iden. Ay,
Exceeding poor.
Gab. And yet unused to poverty,
If I mistake not. Whither were they going?

Iden. Oh! Heaven knows where, unless to heaven itself.
Some days ago that look'd the likeliest journey
For Werner.
Gab. Werner! I have heard the name:
But it may be a feign'd one.
Iden. Like enough!
But hark! a noise of wheels and voices, and
A blaze of torches from without. As sure
As destiny, his excellency 's come.
I must be at my post: will you not join me,
To help him from his carriage, and present
Your humble duty at the door?
Gab. I dragg'd him
From out that carriage when he would have given
His barony or county to repel
The rushing river from his gurgling throat.
He has valets now enough: they stood aloof then,
Shaking their dripping ears upon the shore,
All roaring "Help!" but offering none; and as
For *duty* (as you call it)—I did mine *then*,
Now do *yours*. Hence, and bow and cringe him here!
Iden. I cringe!—but I shall lose the opportunity—
Plague take it! he'll be *here*, and I *not there!*
[*Exit* IDENSTEIN *hastily.*

Re-enter WERNER.

Wer. (*to himself*). I heard a noise of wheels and voices. How
All sounds now jar me!
Still here! Is he not [*Perceiving* GABOR.
A spy *of my pursuer's?* His frank offer

So suddenly, and to a stranger, wore
The aspect of a secret enemy;
For friends are slow at such.
Gab. Sir, you seem rapt;
And yet the time is not akin to thought.
These old walls will be noisy soon. The baron,
Or count (or whatsoe'er this half-drown'd noble
May be), for whom this desolate village and
Its lone inhabitants show more respect
Than did the elements, is come.
Iden. (*without*). This way—
This way, your excellency:—have a care,
The staircase is a little gloomy, and
Somewhat decay'd; but if we had expected
So high a guest—Pray take my arm, my lord!

Enter STRALENHEIM, IDENSTEIN, *and Attendants—partly his own, and partly Retainers of the Domains of which* IDENSTEIN *is Intendant.*

Stral. I'll rest me here a moment.
Iden. (*to the servants*). Ho! a chair!
Instantly, knaves! [STRALENHEIM *sits down.*
Wer. (*aside*). 'Tis he!
Stral. I'm better now.
Who are these strangers?
Iden. Please you, my good lord,
One says he is no stranger.
Wer. (*aloud and hastily*). *Who* says that?
[*They look at him with surprise.*
Iden. Why, no one spoke *of you*, or *to you!*—but
Here's one his excellency may be pleased
To recognise. [Pointing to GABOR.

Gab. I seek not to disturb
His noble memory.
Stral. I apprehend
This is one of the strangers to whose aid
I owe my rescue. Is not that the other?
[*Pointing to* WERNER.
My state when I was succour'd must excuse
My uncertainty to whom I owe so much.
Iden. He!—no, my lord! he rather wants for rescue
Than can afford it. 'Tis a poor sick man,
Travel-tired, and lately risen from a bed
From whence he never dream'd to rise.
Stral. Methought
That there were two.
Gab. There were, in company;
But, in the service render'd to your lordship,
I needs must say but *one*, and he is absent.
The chief part of whatever aid was render'd
Was *his*: it was his fortune to be first.
My will was not inferior, but his strength
And youth outstripp'd me; therefore do not waste
Your thanks on me. I was but a glad second
Unto a nobler principal.
Stral. Where is he?
An Atten. My lord, he tarried in the cottage where
Your excellency rested for an hour,
And said he would be here to-morrow.
Stral. Till
That hour arrives, I can but offer thanks,
And then——
Gab. I seek no more, and scarce deserve
So much. *My comrade may* speak for himself.

Stral. (*fixing his eyes upon* WERNER: *then aside*).
It cannot be! and yet he must be look'd to.
'Tis twenty years since I beheld him with
These eyes; and, though my agents still have kept
Theirs on him, policy has held aloof
My own from his, not to alarm him into
Suspicion of my plan. Why did I leave
At Hamburgh those who would have made assurance
If this be he or no? I thought, ere now,
To have been lord of Siegendorf, and parted
In haste, though even the elements appear
To fight against me, and this sudden flood
May keep me prisoner here till——
[*He pauses, and looks at* WERNER; *then resumes.*
This man must
Be watch'd. If it is he, he is so changed,
His father, rising from his grave again,
Would pass him by unknown. I must be wary:
An error would spoil all.
Iden. Your lordship seems
Pensive. Will it not please you to pass on?
Stral. 'Tis past fatigue which gives my weigh'd down spirit
An outward show of thought. I will to rest.
Iden. The prince's chamber is prepared, with all
The very furniture the prince used when
Last here, in its full splendour.
(*Aside*). Somewhat tatter'd.
And devilish damp, but fine enough by torch-light;
And that's enough for your right noble blood
Of twenty quarterings upon a hatchment;

So let their bearer sleep 'neath something like one
Now, as he one day will for ever lie.
Stral. (*rising and turning to* GABOR). Good night,
good people! Sir, I trust to-morrow
Will find me apter to requite your service.
In the mean time I crave your company
A moment in my chamber.
Gab. I attend you.
Stral. (*after a few steps, pauses, and calls* WERNER). Friend!
Wer. Sir!
Iden. *Sir!* Lord—oh Lord! Why don't you say
His lordship, or his excellency? Pray
My lord, excuse this poor man's want of breeding:
He hath not been accustom'd to admission
To such a presence.
Stral. (*to* IDENSTEIN). Peace, intendant!
Iden. Oh!
I am dumb.
Stral. (*to* WERNER). Have you been long here?
Wer. Long?
Stral. I sought
An answer, not an echo.
Wer. You may seek
Both from the walls. I am not used to answer
Those whom I know not.
Stral. Indeed! Ne'er the less,
You might reply with courtesy to what
Is ask'd in kindness.
Wer. When I know it such,
I will requite — that is, *reply*—in unison.

Stral. The intendant said, you had been detain'
by sickness —
If I could aid you — journeying the same way?
Wer. (*quickly*). I am not journeying the sam
way!
Stral. How know y
That, ere you know my route?
Wer. Because there is
But one way that the rich and poor must tread
Together. You diverged from that dread path
Some hours ago, and I some days: henceforth
Our roads must lie asunder, though they tend
All to one home.
Stral. Your language is above
Your station.
Wer. (*bitterly*). Is it?
Stral. Or, at least, beyond
Your garb.
Wer. 'Tis well that it is not beneath it,
As sometimes happens to the better clad.
But, in a word, what would you with me?
Stral. (*startled*). I?
Wer. Yes — you! You know me not, and questi
me,
And wonder that I answer not — not knowing
My inquisitor. Explain what you would have,
And then I'll satisfy yourself, or me.
Stral. I knew not that you had reasons for reser
Wer. Many have such: — Have you none?
Stral. None which c
Interest a mere stranger
Wer. Then forgive

The same unknown and humble stranger, if
He wishes to remain so to the man
Who can have nought in common with him.
Stral. Sir,
I will not balk your humour, though untoward:
I only meant you service—but good night!
Intendant, show the way! (*to* GABOR). Sir, you will with me?

[*Exeunt* STRALENHEIM *and attendants;* IDENSTEIN *and* GABOR.

Wer. (*solus*). 'Tis he! I am taken in the toils. Before
I quitted Hamburgh, Giulio, his late steward,
Inform'd me that he had obtain'd an order
From Brandenburg's elector, for the arrest
Of Kruitzner (such the name I then bore) when
I came upon the frontier; the free city
Alone preserved my freedom—till I left
Its walls—fool that I was to quit them! But
I deem'd this humble garb, and route obscure,
Had baffled the slow hounds in their pursuit.
What's to be done? He knows me not by person;
Nor could aught, save the eye of apprehension,
Have recognised *him*, after twenty years,
We met so rarely and so coldly in
Our youth. But those about him! Now I can
Divine the frankness of the Hungarian, who
No doubt is a mere tool and spy of Stralenheim's,
To sound and to secure me. Without means!
Sick, poor—begirt too with the flooding rivers,
Impassable even to the wealthy, with
All *the appliances which* purchase modes

Of overpowering peril with men's lives, —
How can I hope! An hour ago methought
My state beyond despair; and now, 'tis such,
The past seems paradise. Another day,
And I 'm detected, — on the very eve
Of honours, rights, and my inheritance,
When a few drops of gold might save me still
In favouring an escape.

Enter IDENSTEIN *and* FRITZ *in conversation.*

Fritz. Immediately.
Iden. I tell you, 'tis impossible.
Fritz. It must
Be tried, however; and if one express
Fail, you must send on others, till the answer
Arrives from Frankfort, from the commandant.
Iden. I will do what I can.
Fritz. And recollect
To spare no trouble; you will be repaid
Tenfold.
Iden. The baron is retired to rest?
Fritz. He hath thrown himself into an easy chair
Beside the fire, and slumbers; and has order'd
He may not be disturb'd until eleven,
When he will take himself to bed.
Iden. Before
An hour is past I'll do my best to serve him.
Fritz. Remember! [*Exit* FRITZ.
Iden. The devil take these great men! they
Think all things made for them. Now here must I
Rouse up some half a dozen shivering vassals
From their scant pallets, and, at peril of

eir lives, despatch them o'er the river towards
ınkfort. Methinks the baron's own experience
me hours ago might teach him fellow-feeling:
ıt no, " it *must*," and there's an end. How now?
·e you there, Mynheer Werner?

Wer. You have left
ɔur noble guest right quickly.

Iden. Yes—he's dozing,
nd seems to like that none should sleep besides.
ere is a packet for the commandant
f Frankfort, at all risks and all expenses;
ut I must not lose time: Good night! [*Exit* IDEN.

Wer. " To Frankfort!"
ɔ, so, it thickens! Ay, " the commandant."
his tallies well with all the prior steps
f this cool, calculating fiend, who walks
etween me and my father's house. No doubt
e writes for a detachment to convey me
ıto some secret fortress. — Sooner than
his ——

[WERNER *looks around, and snatches up a knife lying on a table in a recess.*

Now I am master of myself at least.
ark,—footsteps! How do I know that Stralenheim
ill wait for even the show of that authority
hich is to overshadow usurpation?
ıat he suspects me's certain. I'm alone;
ɔ with a numerous train. I weak; he strong
gold, in numbers, rank, authority.
ıameless, or involving in my name
ɔstruction, till I reach my own domain;
ɔ full-blown with his titles, which impose

Still further on these obscure petty burghers
Than they could do elsewhere. Hark! nearer still?
I 'll to the secret passage, which communicates
With the——No! all is silent—'twas my fancy!—
Still as the breathless interval between
The flash and thunder:—I must hush my soul
Amidst its perils. Yet I will retire,
To see if still be unexplored the passage
I wot of: it will serve me as a den
Of secrecy for some hours, at the worst.

[WERNER *draws a panel, and exit, closing it after him.*

Enter GABOR *and* JOSEPHINE.

Gab. Where is your husband?

Jos. *Here*, I thought: I left him
Not long since in his chamber. But these rooms
Have many outlets, and he may be gone
To accompany the intendant.

Gab. Baron Stralenheim
Put many questions to the intendant on
The subject of your lord, and, to be plain,
I have my doubts if he means well.

Jos. Alas!
What can there be in common with the proud
And wealthy baron, and the unknown Werner?

Gab. That you know best.

Jos. Or, if it were so, how
Come you to stir yourself in his behalf,
Rather than that of him whose life you saved?

Gab. I help'd to save him, as in peril; but
I did not pledge myself to serve him in

ssion. I know well these nobles, and
thousand modes of trampling on the poor.
proved them; and my spirit boils up when
them practising against the weak:—
; my only motive.
It would be
ısy to persuade my consort of
;ood intentions.
). Is he so suspicious?
He was not once; but time and troubles have
him what you beheld.
). I'm sorry for it.
ion is a heavy armour, and
ts own weight impedes more than protects.
night! I trust to meet with him at daybreak.
[*Exit* GABOR.

er IDENSTEIN *and some Peasants.* JOSEPHINE *retires up the Hall.*

st Peasant. But if I'm drown'd?
ı. Why, you will be well paid for 't,
ave risk'd more than drowning for as much,
ıt not.
ınd Peasant. But our wives and families?
ı. Cannot be worse off than they are, and may
:ter.
rd Peasant. I have neither, and will venture.
ı. That's right. A gallant carle, and fit to be
lier. I'll promote you to the ranks
: prince's body-guard—if you succeed;
ou shall have besides, in sparkling coin,
:halers.

Third Peasant. No more!
Iden. Out upon your avaric
Can that low vice alloy so much ambition?
I tell thee, fellow, that two thalers in
Small change will subdivide into a treasure.
Do not five hundred thousand heroes daily
Risk lives and souls for the tithe of one thaler?
When had you half the sum?
Third Peasant. Never—but ne'er
The less I must have three.
Iden. Have you forgot
Whose vassal you were born, knave?
Third Peasant. No—the prince
And not the stranger's.
Iden. Sirrah! in the prince's
Absence, I'm sovereign; and the baron is
My intimate connection;—"Cousin Idenstein!
(Quoth he) you'll order out a dozen villains."
And so, you villains! troop—march—march, I sa
And if a single dog's-ear of this packet
Be sprinkled by the Oder—look to it!
For every page of paper, shall a hide
Of yours be stretch'd as parchment on a drum,
Like Ziska's skin, to beat alarm to all
Refractory vassals, who can not effect
Impossibilities—Away, ye earth-worms!
[*Exit, driving them o*
Jos. (*coming forward*). I fain would shun the
scenes, too oft repeated,
Of feudal tyranny o'er petty victims;
I cannot aid, and will not witness such.
Even here, in this remote, unnamed, dull spot,

The dimmest in the district's map, exist
The insolence of wealth in poverty
O'er something poorer still—the pride of rank
In servitude, o'er something still more servile;
And vice in misery affecting still
A tatter'd splendour. What a state of being!
In Tuscany, my own dear sunny land,
Our nobles were but citizens and merchants,
Like Cosmo. We had evils, but not such
As these; and our all-ripe and gushing valleys
Made poverty more cheerful, where each herb
Was in itself a meal, and every vine
Rain'd, as it were, the beverage which makes glad
The heart of man; and the ne'er unfelt sun
(But rarely clouded, and when clouded, leaving
His warmth behind in memory of his beams)
Makes the worn mantle, and the thin robe, less
Oppressive than an emperor's jewell'd purple.
But, here! the despots of the north appear
To imitate the ice-wind of their clime,
Searching the shivering vassal through his rags,
To wring his soul—as the bleak elements
His form. And 'tis to be amongst these sovereigns
My husband pants! and such his pride of birth—
That twenty years of usage, such as no
Father born in a humble state could nerve
His soul to persecute a son withal,
Hath changed no atom of his early nature;
But I, born nobly also, from my father's
Kindness was taught a different lesson. Father!
May thy long-tried and now rewarded spirit
Look *down on us and our* so long desired

Ulric! I love my son, as thou didst me!
What's that? Thou, Werner! can it be? and t

Enter WERNER *hastily, with the knife in his han*
the secret panel, which he closes hurriedly after

Wer (*not at first recognising her*). Discov
then I'll stab——(*recognising her.*)
Ah! Josephine,
Why art thou not at rest?

Jos. What rest? My C
What doth this mean?

Wer. (*showing a rouleau*). Here's *gold*—
Josephine,
Will rescue us from this detested dungeon.

Jos. And how obtain'd?—that knife!

Wer. 'Tis bloodless—
Away—we must to our chamber.

Jos. But whence comest th

Wer. Ask not! but let us think where we shall
This—this will make us way—(*showing the gol*
I'll fit them now.

Jos. I dare not think thee guilty of dishono

Wer. Dishonour!

Jos. I have said it.

Wer. Let us he
'Tis the last night, I trust, that we need pass h

Jos. And not the worst, I hope.

Wer. Hope! I make
But let us to our chamber.

Jos. Yet one question-
What hast thou *done*?

Wer. (*fiercely*). Left one thing undone, v

ad made all well: let me not think of it!
way!
Jos. Alas, that I should doubt of thee! [*Exeunt.*

ACT II.

SCENE I.

A Hall in the same Palace.

Enter IDENSTEIN *and Others.*

Iden. Fine doings! goodly doings! honest doings!
baron pillaged in a prince's palace!
Where, till this hour, such a sin ne'er was heard of.
Fritz. It hardly could, unless the rats despoil'd
he mice of a few shreds of tapestry.
Iden. Oh! that I e'er should live to see this day!
The honour of our city's gone for ever.
Fritz. Well, but now to discover the delinquent
The baron is determined not to lose
This sum without a search.
Iden. And so am I.
Fritz. But whom do you suspect?
Iden. Suspect! all people
Without—within—above—below—Heaven help me!
Fritz. Is there no other entrance to the chamber?
Iden. None whatsoever.
Fritz. Are you sure of that?
Iden. Certain. I have lived and served here since
my birth,

And if there were such, must have heard of such,
Or seen it.

Fritz. Then it must be some one who
Had access to the antechamber.

Iden. Doubtless.

Fritz. The man call'd *Werner*'s poor!

Iden. Poor as a miser.
But lodged so far off, in the other wing,
By which there's no communication with
The baron's chamber, that it can't be he.
Besides, I bade him "good night" in the hall,
Almost a mile off, and which only leads
To his own apartment, about the same time
When this burglarious, larcenous felony
Appears to have been committed.

Fritz. There's another,
The stranger——

Iden. The Hungarian?

Fritz. He who help'd
To fish the baron from the Oder.

Iden. Not
Unlikely. But, hold—might it not have been
One of the suite?

Fritz. How? *We*, sir!

Iden. No—not *you*,
But some of the inferior knaves. You say
The baron was asleep in the great chair—
The velvet chair—in his embroider'd night-gown;
His toilet spread before him, and upon it
A cabinet with letters, papers, and
Several rouleaux of gold; of which *one* only

ır'd:—the door unbolted, with
ıccess to any.
Good sir,
ick; the honour of the corps
; the baron's household's unimpeach'd
d to scullion, save in the fair way
n; such as in accompts,
asures, larder, cellar, buttery,
en take their prey; as also in
tters, gathering of rents,
asts, and understanding with
:rades who furnish noble masters:
petty, picking, downright thievery,
as we do board-wages. Then
ur folks done it, he would not
) poor a spirit as to hazard
one rouleau, but have swoop'd all;
inet, if portable.
re is some sense in that——
No, sir, be sure
f our corps; but some petty, trivial
:caler, without art or genius.
:stion is—Who else could have
the Hungarian and yourself?
don't mean me?
No, sir; I honour more

And my principles, I hope.
course. But to the point: What's to
lone?
ing—but there's a good deal to be said.
reward; move heaven and earth,

And the police (though there's none nearer than
Frankfort); post notices in manuscript
(For we've no printer); and set by my clerk
To read them (for few can, save he and I).
We'll send out villains to strip beggars, and
Search empty pockets; also, to arrest
All gipsies, and ill-clothed and sallow people.
Prisoners we'll have at least, if not the culprit
And for the baron's gold—if 'tis not found,
At least he shall have the full satisfaction
Of melting twice its substance in the raising
The ghost of this rouleau. Here's alchymy
For your lord's losses!

Fritz. He hath found a better.

Iden. Where?

Fritz. In a most immense inheritance.
The late Count Siegendorf, his distant kinsman,
Is dead near Prague, in his castle, and my lord
Is on his way to take possession.

Iden. Was there
No heir?

Fritz. Oh, yes; but he has disappear'd
Long from the world's eye, and perhaps the world.
A prodigal son, beneath his father's ban
For the last twenty years; for whom his sire
Refused to kill the fatted calf; and, therefore,
If living, he must chew the husks still. But
The baron would find means to silence him,
Were he to re-appear: he's politic,
And has much influence with a certain court.

Iden. He's fortunate.

Fritz. 'Tis true, there is a grandson

Whom the late count rec'aim'd from his son's hands
And educated as his heir; but then
His birth is doubtful.
Iden. How so?
Fritz. His sire made
A left-hand, love, imprudent sort of marriage,
With an Italian exile's dark-eyed daughter:
Noble, they say, too; but no match for such
A house as Siegendorf's. The grandsire ill
Could brook the alliance; and could ne'er be brought
To see the parents, though he took the son.
Iden. If he's a lad of mettle, he may yet
Dispute your claim, and weave a web that may
Puzzle your baron to unravel.
Fritz. Why,
For mettle, he has quite enough: they say,
He forms a happy mixture of his sire
And grandsire's qualities,—impetuous as
The former, and deep as the latter; but
The strangest is, that he too disappear'd
Some months ago.
Iden. The devil he did!
Fritz. Why, yes:
It must have been at his suggestion, at
An hour so critical as was the eve
Of the old man's death, whose heart was broken by it.
Iden. Was there no cause assign'd?
Fritz. Plenty, no doubt,
And none perhaps the true one. Some averr'd
It was to seek his parents; some because
The old man held his spirit in so strictly
(But that *could scarce be*, for he doted on him);

A third believed he wish'd to serve in war,
But peace being made soon after his departure,
He might have since return'd, were that the motive;
A fourth set charitably have surmised,
As there was something strange and mystic in him,
That in the wild exuberance of his nature
He had join'd the black bands, who lay waste Lusatia,
The mountains of Bohemia and Silesia,
Since the last years of war had dwindled into
A kind of general condottiero system
Of bandit warfare; each troop with its chief,
And all against mankind.

Iden. That cannot be.
A young heir, bred to wealth and luxury,
To risk his life and honours with disbanded
Soldiers and desperadoes!

Fritz. Heaven best knows!
But there are human natures so allied
Unto the savage love of enterprise,
That they will seek for peril as a pleasure.
I've heard that nothing can reclaim your Indian,
Or tame the tiger, though their infancy
Were fed on milk and honey. After all,
Your Wallenstein, your Tilly and Gustavus,
Your Bannier, and your Torstenson and Weimar,
Were but the same thing upon a grand scale;
And now that they are gone, and peace proclaim'd,
They who would follow the same pastime must
Pursue it on their own account. Here comes
The baron, and the Saxon stranger, who
Was his chief aid in yesterday's escape,

ot leave the cottage by the Oder
morning.

ıter STRALENHEIM *and* ULRIC.(1)

Since you have refused
ınsation, gentle stranger, save
e thanks, you almost check even them
ıe feel the worthlessness of words,
ı at my own barren gratitude,
n so niggardly, compared with what
·teous courage did in my behalf——
pray you press the theme no further.

But
serve you? You are young, and of
ld which throws out heroes; fair in favour
ınow, by my living now to say so;
·tlessly, with such a form and heart,

racters are any thing but original. I do not mean to say that ırised (let me coin the word, for I do not like to say stolen) ; for that would be mere stupidity, especially as Lord Byron ıource whence they are derived; but that they are the old ebooters on the Byronean Parnassus. Ulric, the favourite, ıour, Conrad, Lara, Alp, &c. &c. rehashed and served up as "Cœlum, non animum mutant." It is the old mess with a ompare him particularly with Lara, and you must be struck ıblance. Both high-born — both leaving home mysteriously :ed of being linked with desperate characters — both return- magnifico — both charged with heavy crimes, by people who ı while absent on their wild exploits, and both ready to get cusers by the summary process of murder. Both are, more- e speakers, valiant men, high-browed, bright-eyed, black- *'t that.* Now, I may be considered as a *barbare*, when I say ıway with these fellows. The conception of such characters, ıg the sublime of poetry, is not very far from being the sub- ity. It is easy to lay on the thick daubing shades of intense ot quite so easy to soften them off, so as to draw a character e shades blend *consistently* with the hues of virtue, or even : — DR. MAGINN.]

Would look into the fiery eyes of war,
As ardently for glory as you dared
An obscure death to save an unknown stranger
In an as perilous, but opposite, element.
You are made for the service: I have served;
Have rank by birth and soldiership, and friends,
Who shall be yours. 'Tis true this pause of peac
Favours such views at present scantily;
But 'twill not last, men's spirits are too stirring;
And, after thirty years of conflict, peace
Is but a petty war, as the times show us
In every forest, or a mere arm'd truce.
War will reclaim his own; and, in the meantime,
You might obtain a post, which would ensure
A higher soon, and, by my influence, fail not
To rise. I speak of Brandenburg, wherein
I stand well with the elector; in Bohemia,
Like you, I am a stranger, and we are now
Upon its frontier.

Ulr. You perceive my garb
Is Saxon, and of course my service due
To my own sovereign. If I must decline
Your offer, 'tis with the same feeling which
Induced it.

Stral. Why, this is mere usury!
I owe my life to you, and you refuse
The acquaintance of the interest of the debt,
To heap more obligations on me, till
I bow beneath them.

Ulr. You shall say so when
I claim the payment.

Stral. Well, sir, since you will not—
You are nobly born?

Ulr. I have heard my kinsmen say so.

Stral. Your actions show it. Might I ask your name?

Ulr. Ulric.

Stral. Your house's?

Ulr. When I'm worthy of it,
I'll answer you.

Stral. (*aside*). Most probably an Austrian,
Whom these unsettled times forbid to boast
His lineage on these wild and dangerous frontiers,
Where the name of his country is abhorr'd.
[*Aloud to* FRITZ *and* IDENSTEIN.
So, sirs! how have ye sped in your researches?

Iden. Indifferent well, your excellency.

Stral. Then
I am to deem the plunderer is caught?

Iden. Humph!—not exactly.

Stral. Or at least suspected?

Iden. Oh! for that matter, very much suspected.

Stral. Who may he be?

Iden. Why, don't *you* know, my lord?

Stral. How should I? I was fast asleep.

Iden. And so
Was I, and that's the cause I know no more
Than does your excellency.

Stral. Dolt!

Iden. Why, if
Your lordship, being robb'd, don't recognise
The rogue; how should I, not being robb'd, identify
The *thief among so many?* In the crowd,

May it please your excellency, your thief looks
Exactly like the rest, or rather better:
'Tis only at the bar and in the dungeon
That wise men know your felon by his features;
But I'll engage, that if seen there but once,
Whether he be found criminal or no,
His face shall be so.

Stral. (*to* FRITZ). Prithee, Fritz, inform me
What hath been done to trace the fellow?

Fritz. Faith!
My lord, not much as yet, except conjecture.

Stral. Besides the loss (which, I must own, affects me
Just now materially), I needs would find
The villain out of public motives; for
So dexterous a spoiler, who could creep
Through my attendants, and so many peopled
And lighted chambers, on my rest, and snatch
The gold before my scarce-closed eyes, would soon
Leave bare your borough, Sir Intendant!

Iden. True;
If there were aught to carry off, my lord.

Ulr. What is all this?

Stral. You join'd us but this morning,
And have not heard that I was robb'd last night.

Ulr. Some rumour of it reach'd me as I pass'd
The outer chambers of the palace, but
I know no further.

Stral. It is a strange business;
The intendant can inform you of the facts.

Iden. Most willingly. You see——

l. (*impatiently*). Defer your tale,
·tain of the hearer's patience.
That
ly be approved by proofs. You see——
l. (*again interrupting him, and addressing* ULRIC).
t, I was asleep upon a chair,
›inet before me, with some gold
t (more than I much like to lose,
ı in part only): some ingenious person
·ed to glide through all my own attendants,
those of the place, and bore away
lred golden ducats, which to find
l be fain, and there's an end. Perhaps
ɜ I still am rather faint) would add
:erday's great obligation, this,
ı slighter, not yet slight, to aid these men
·eem but lukewarm) in recovering it?
Most willingly, and without loss of time—
ENSTEIN.) Come hither, mynheer!
But so much haste bodes
ittle speed, and——
Standing motionless
so let's march: we'll talk as we go on.
But——
Show the spot, and then I'll answer you.
:. I will, sir, with his excellency's leave.
'. Do so, and take yon old ass with you.
:. Hence!
Come on, old oracle, expound thy riddle!
[*Exit with* IDENSTEIN *and* FRITZ

Stral. (*solus*). A stalwart, active, soldier-looking stripling,
Handsome as Hercules ere his first labour,
And with a brow of thought beyond his years
When in repose, till his eye kindles up
In answering yours. I wish I could engage him:
I have need of some such spirits near me now,
For this inheritance is worth a struggle.
And though I am not the man to yield without one
Neither are they who now rise up between me
And my desire. The boy, they say, 's a bold one;
But he hath play'd the truant in some hour
Of freakish folly, leaving fortune to
Champion his claims. That's well. The father, when
For years I've track'd, as does the blood-hound, never
In sight, but constantly in scent, had put me
To fault; but *here* I *have* him, and that's better.
It must be *he!* All circumstance proclaims it;
And careless voices, knowing not the cause
Of my enquiries, still confirm it.—Yes!
The man, his bearing, and the mystery
Of his arrival, and the time; the account, too,
The intendant gave (for I have not beheld her)
Of his wife's dignified but foreign aspect;
Besides the antipathy with which we met,
As snakes and lions shrink back from each other
By secret instinct that both must be foes
Deadly, without being natural prey to either;
All—all—confirm it to my mind. However,
We 'll grapple, ne'ertheless. In a few hours
The order comes from Frankfort, if these waters
Rise not the higher (and the weather favours

Their quick abatement), and I'll have him safe
Within a dungeon, where he may avouch
His real estate and name; and there's no harm done,
Should he prove other than I deem. This robbery
(Save for the actual loss) is lucky also:
He's poor, and that's suspicious—he's unknown,
And that's defenceless.—True, we have no proofs
Of guilt,—but what hath he of innocence?
Were he a man indifferent to my prospects,
In other bearings, I should rather lay
The inculpation on the Hungarian, who
Hath something which I like not; and alone
Of all around, except the intendant, and
The prince's household and my own, had ingress
Familiar to the chamber.

Enter GABOR.

Friend, how fare you?

Gab. As those who fare well everywhere, when they
Have supp'd and slumber'd, no great matter how—
And you, my lord?

Stral. Better in rest than purse:
Mine inn is like to cost me dear.

Gab. I heard
Of your late loss; but 'tis a trifle to
One of your order.

Stral. You would hardly think so,
Were the loss yours.

Gab. I never had so much
(At once) in my whole life, and therefore am not
Fit to decide. But I came here to seek you.

Your couriers are turn'd back—I have outstrip
In my return. [th
Stral. You!—Why?
Gab. I went at daybr
To watch for the abatement of the river,
As being anxious to resume my journey.
Your messengers were all check'd like myself;
And, seeing the case hopeless, I await
The current's pleasure.
Stral. Would the dogs were i
Why did they not, at least, attempt the passage
I order'd this at all risks.
Gab. Could you order
The Oder to divide, as Moses did
The Red Sea (scarcely redder than the flood
Of the swoln stream), and be obey'd, perhaps
They might have ventured.
Stral. I must see to it:
The knaves! the slaves!—but they shall smart for
[*Exit* STRALENH
Gab. (*solus*). There goes my noble, feudal,
will'd baron!
Epitomè of what brave chivalry
The preux chevaliers of the good old times
Have left us. Yesterday he would have given
His lands (if he hath any), and, still dearer,
His sixteen quarterings, for as much fresh air
As would have fill'd a bladder, while he lay
Gurgling and foaming half way through the win
Of his o'erset and water-logg'd conveyance;
And now he storms at half a dozen wretches
Because they love their lives too! Yet, he's ri

'Tis strange they should, when such as he may put them
To hazard at his pleasure. Oh! thou world!
Thou art indeed a melancholy jest! [*Exit* GABOR

SCENE II.

The Apartment of WERNER, *in the Palace.*

Enter JOSEPHINE *and* ULRIC.

Jos. Stand back, and let me look on thee again!
y Ulric!—my beloved!—can it be—
fter twelve years?
Ulr. My dearest mother!
Jos. Yes!
y dream is realised—how beautiful!—
ow more than all I sigh'd for! Heaven receive
mother's thanks!—a mother's tears of joy!
his is indeed thy work!—At such an hour, too,
e comes not only as a son, but saviour.
Ulr. If such a joy await me, it must double
hat I now feel, and lighten from my heart
part of the long debt of duty, not
f love (for that was ne'er withheld)—forgive me!
his long delay was not my fault.(1)
Jos. I know it,
ut cannot think of sorrow now, and doubt

1) [Ulric behaves far too hopefully and too dutifully for an assassin and rigand. He is of the Giaour and the Lara order—a *Westall* ruffian.—*Rev.*]

If I e'er felt it, 'tis so dazzled from
My memory by this oblivious transport!—
My son!

Enter WERNER.

Wer. What have we here,—more strangers?
Jos. I
Look upon him! What do you see?
Wer. A striplin
For the first time——
Ulr. (*kneeling*). For twelve long years, my fath
Wer. Oh, God!
Jos. He faints!
Wer. No—I am better nov
Ulric! (*Embraces him.*)
Ulr. My father, Siegendorf!
Wer. (*starting*). Hush! boy—
The walls may hear that name!
Ulr. What then?
Wer. Why, thei
But we will talk of that anon. Remember,
I must be known here but as Werner. Come!
Come to my arms again! Why, thou look'st all
I should have been, and was not. Josephine!
Sure 'tis no father's fondness dazzles me;
But, had I seen that form amid ten thousand
Youth of the choicest, my heart would have cho
This for my son!
Ulr. And yet you knew me not!
Wer. Alas! I have had that upon my soul
Which makes me look on all men with an eye
That only knows the evil at first glance.

Ulr. My memory served me far more fondly: I
Have not forgotten aught; and oft-times in
The proud and princely halls of—(I'll not name them,
As you say that 'tis perilous)—but i' the pomp
Of your sire's feudal mansion, I look'd back
To the Bohemian mountains many a sunset,
And wept to see another day go down
'Er thee and me, with those huge hills between us.
They shall not part us more.

Wer. I know not that.
Are you aware my father is no more?

Ulr. Oh, heavens! I left him in a green old age,
And looking like the oak, worn, but still steady
Amidst the elements, whilst younger trees
Fell fast around him. 'Twas scarce three months since.

Wer. Why did you leave him?

Jos. (*embracing* ULRIC). Can you ask that question?
He not *here?*

Wer. True; he hath sought his parents,
And found them; but, oh! *how*, and in what state!

Ulr. All shall be better'd. What we have to do
To proceed, and to assert our rights,
Or rather yours; for I wave all, unless
Your father has disposed in such a sort
Of his broad lands as to make mine the foremost,
So that I must prefer my claim for form:
But I trust better, and that all is yours.

Wer. Have you not heard of Stralenheim?

Ulr. I saved
His life but yesterday: he's here.

Wer. You saved
The *serpent who will sting* us all!

Ulr. You speak
Riddles: what is this *Stralenheim* to us? [la
Wer. Every thing. One who claims our fath
Our distant kinsman, and our nearest foe.
Ulr. I never heard his name till now. The co
Indeed, spoke sometimes of a kinsman, who,
If his own line should fail, might be remotely
Involved in the succession; but his titles
Were never named before me—and what then
His right must yield to ours.
Wer. Ay, if at Prague
But here he is all-powerful; and has spread
Snares for thy father, which, if hitherto
He hath escaped them, is by fortune, not
By favour.
Ulr. Doth he personally know you?
Wer. No; but he guesses shrewdly at my pe
As he betray'd last night; and I, perhaps,
But owe my temporary liberty
To his uncertainty.
Ulr. I think you wrong him
(Excuse me for the phrase); but Stralenheim
Is not what you prejudge him, or, if so,
He owes me something both for past and prese
I saved his life, he therefore trusts in me.
He hath been plunder'd too, since he came hith
Is sick; a stranger; and as such not now
Able to trace the villain who hath robb'd him:
I have pledged myself to do so; and the busine
Which brought me here was chiefly that:(1) b

(1) [The following is the original passage in the novel: — "St
heim," said Conrad, "does not appear to be altogether the man yo

lave found, in searching for another's dross,
ly own whole treasure — you, my parents!
Wer. (*agitatedly*). Who
ught you to mouth that name of "villain?"
Ulr. What
ore noble name belongs to common thieves?
Wer. Who taught you thus to brand an unknown being
th an infernal stigma?
Ulr. My own feelings
ught me to name a ruffian from his deeds.
Wer. Who taught you, long-sought and ill-found boy! that
vould be safe for my own son to insult me?
Ulr. I named a villain. What is there in common
th such a being and my father?
Wer. Every thing!
it ruffian is thy father! (1)
Los. Oh, my son!
ieve him not — and yet! —— (*her voice falters.*)

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for: but were it even otherwise, he owes me gratitude not only for the but for what he supposes to be my present employment. I saved his and he therefore places confidence in me. He hath been robbed last t — is sick — a stranger — and in no condition to discover the villain has plundered him; and the business on which I sought the intend- vas chiefly that," &c. — MISS LEE.]

["'And who,' said he, starting furiously from his seat, 'has entitled to brand thus with ignominious epithets a being you do not know? ,' he added, with increasing agitation, 'has taught you that it would ven safe for my son to insult me?' — 'It is not necessary to know person of a ruffian,' replied Conrad indignantly, 'to give him the ap- tion he merits: — and what is there in common between my father such a character?' — 'Every thing,' said Siegendorf, bitterly, — 'for ruffian was your father!'" — MISS LEE.]

Ulr. (*starts, looks earnestly at* WERNER, *and says slowly,*) And you avo

Wer. Ulric, before you dare despise your fa
Learn to divine and judge his actions. *Young*
Rash, new to life, and rear'd in luxury's lap,
Is it for you to measure passion's force,
Or misery's temptation? Wait—(not long,
It cometh like the night, and quickly)—Wait
Wait till, like me, your hopes are blighted(1)-
Sorrow and shame are handmaids of your cabi
Famine and poverty your guests at table;
Despair your bed-fellow—then rise, but not
From sleep, and judge! Should that day e'er arr
Should you see then the serpent, who hath co
Himself around all that is dear and noble
Of you and yours, lie slumbering in your path
With but *his* folds between your steps and happ
When *he*, who lives but to tear from you nam
Lands, life itself, lies at your mercy, with
Chance your conductor; midnight for your m
The bare knife in your hand, and earth asleep,
Even to your deadliest foe; and he as 't were

(1) ["Conrad, before you thus presume to chastise me with y learn to understand my actions. Young, and inexperienced in th —reposing hitherto in the bosom of indulgence and luxury, is it to judge of the force of the passions, or the temptations of misery! till, like me, you have blighted your fairest hopes — have endured ation and sorrow — poverty and famine — before you pretend to j their effects on you! Should that miserable day ever arrive — sho see the being at your mercy who stands between you and every thi is dear or noble in life! who is ready to tear from you your r your inheritance — your very life itself — congratulate your own h like me, you are content with petty plunder, and are not tempted terminate a serpent, who now lives, perhaps, to sting us all!". LEE.]

ng death, by looking like it, while
eath alone can save you:—Thank your God!
:n, like me, content with petty plunder,
urn aside——I did so.

'. But——

r. (*abruptly*). Hear me!
not brook a human voice—scarce dare
ı to my own (if that be human still)—
me! you do not know this man—I do.(1)
mean, deceitful, avaricious. You
yourself safe, as young and brave; but learn
are secure from desperation, few
subtilty. My worst foe, Stralenheim,
:d in a prince's palace, couch'd within
ıce's chamber, lay below my knife!
stant—a mere motion—the least impulse—
wept him and all fears of mine from earth.
ıs within my power—my knife was raised—
ırawn—and I'm in his:—are you not so?
:ells you that he knows you *not?* Who says
ıth not lured you here to end you? or
ınge you, with your parents, in a dungeon?
[*He pauses.*

'. Proceed—proceed!

r. *Me* he hath ever known,
ıunted through each change of time—name—
fortune—

(1) "You do not know this man," continued he: "I do! I believe him mean, sordid, deceitful! You will conceive yourself safe, because young and brave! Learn, however, none are so secure but desper- subtilty may reach them! Stralenheim, in the palace of a prince, *r power! My knife was* held over him—I forbore—and I am ," &c. &c.—*Miss Lee.*]

And why not *you?* Are you more versed in me
He wound snares round me; flung along my path
Reptiles, whom, in my youth, I would have spurn
Even from my presence; but, in spurning now,
Fill only with fresh venom. Will you be
More patient? Ulric!—Ulric!—there are crim
Made venial by the occasion, and temptations
Which nature cannot master or forbear.(1)

Ulr. (*looks first at him, and then at* JOSEPHIN
My mother!

Wer. Ay! I thought so: you have no
Only one parent. I have lost alike
Father and son, and stand alone.

Ulr. But stay!

[WERNER *rushes out of the chamb*

Jos. (*to* ULRIC). Follow him not, until this sto
of passion
Abates. Think'st thou, that were it well for hin
I had not follow'd?

Ulr. I obey you, mother,
Although reluctantly. My first act shall not
Be one of disobedience.

Jos. Oh! he is good!
Condemn him not from his own mouth, but trust
To me, who have borne so much with him, and
him,

(1) ["Me he has known invariably through every change of fort
or of name—and why not you? Me he has entrapped—are you more
creet? He has wound the snares of Idenstein around me;—of a
tile whom, a few years ago, I would have spurned from my presence,
whom, in spurning now, I have furnished with fresh venom. Will yo
more patient? Conrad, Conrad, there are crimes rendered venial by
occasion, and temptations too exquisite for human fortitude to maste
forbear," &c. &c.—MISS LEE.]

his is but the surface of his soul,
hat the depth is rich in better things.
. These then are but my father's principles?
other thinks not with him?
Nor doth he
as he speaks. Alas! long years of grief
made him sometimes thus.
Explain to me
clearly, then, these claims of Stralenheim,
when I see the subject in its bearings,
prepare to face him, or at least
ricate you from your present perils.
ge myself to accomplish this — but would
rrived a few hours sooner!
Ay!
thou but done so!

er GABOR *and* IDENSTEIN, *with Attendants.*

. (*to* ULRIC). I have sought you, comrade.
is my reward!
What do you mean?
. 'Sdeath! have I lived to these years, and
for this!
DENSTEIN). But for your age and folly, I
would ——
Help!
off! Touch an intendant!
Do not think
lour you so much as save your throat
he Ravenstone(1) by choking you myself.

Ravenstone, "Rabenstein," is the *stone* gibbet of Germany, *ed from the ravens* perching on it. [See *ante*, Vol. XI. p. 58.]

Iden. I thank you for the respite: but there are
Those who have greater need of it than me.
Ulr. Unriddle this vile wrangling, or——
Gab. At once, then,
The baron has been robb'd, and upon me
This worthy personage has deign'd to fix
His kind suspicions—me! whom he ne'er saw
Till yester' evening.
Iden. Wouldst have me suspect
My own acquaintances? You have to learn
That I keep better company.
Gab. You shall
Keep the best shortly, and the last for all men,
The worms! you hound of malice!
[GABOR *seizes on him*
Ulr. (*interfering*). Nay, no violence:
He's old, unarm'd—be temperate, Gabor!
Gab. (*letting go* IDENSTEIN). True:
I am a fool to lose myself because
Fools deem me knave: it is their homage.
Ulr. (*to* IDENSTEIN). How
Fare you?
Iden. Help!
Ulr. I *have* help'd you.
Iden. Kill him! then
I'll say so.
Gab. I am calm—live on!
Iden. That's more
Than you shall do, if there be judge or judgment
In Germany. The baron shall decide!
Gab. Does *he* abet you in your accusation?
Iden. Does he not?

Gab. Then next time let him go sink
Ere I go hang for snatching him from drowning.
But here he comes!

Enter STRALENHEIM.

Gab. (*goes up to him*). My noble lord, I'm here!
Stral. Well, sir!
Gab. Have you aught with me?
Stral. What should I
ave with you?
Gab. You know best, if yesterday's
ood has not wash'd away your memory;
ut that's a trifle. I stand here accused,
ı phrases not equivocal, by yon
ıtendant, of the pillage of your person
r chamber:—is the charge your own or his?
Stral. I accuse no man.
Gab. Then you acquit me, baron?
Stral. I know not whom to accuse, or to acquit,
)r scarcely to suspect.
Gab. But you at least
hould know whom *not* to suspect. I am insulted—
)ppress'd here by these menials, and I look
'o you for remedy — teach them their duty!
'o look for thieves at home were part of it,
f duly taught; but, in one word, if I
Iave an accuser, let it be a man
Vorthy to be so of a man like me.
am your equal.
Stral. You!
Gab. Ay, sir; and, for
ıught that you know, superior; but proceed—

I do not ask for hints, and surmises,
And circumstance, and proofs; I know enough
Of what I have done for you, and what you owe me,
To have at least waited your payment rather
Than paid myself, had I been eager of
Your gold. I also know, that were I even
The villain I am deem'd, the service render'd
So recently would not permit you to
Pursue me to the death, except through shame,
Such as would leave your scutcheon but a blank.
But this is nothing: I demand of you
Justice upon your unjust servants, and
From your own lips a disavowal of
All sanction of their insolence: thus much
You owe to the unknown, who asks no more,
And never thought to have ask'd so much.

Stral. This tone
May be of innocence.

Gab. 'Sdeath! who dare doubt it
Except such villains as ne'er had it?

Stral. You
Are hot, sir.

Gab. Must I turn an icicle
Before the breath of menials, and their master?

Stral. Ulric! you know this man; I found him in *Your* company.

Gab. We found *you* in the Oder;
Would we had left you there!

Stral. I give you thanks, sir.

Gab. I've earn'd them; but might have earn'd more from others,
Perchance, if I had left you to your fate.

'. Ulric! you know this man?
No more than you do,
'ouches not my honour.
I
ıch your courage, and, as far as my
ief connection led me, honour.
'. Then
sfied.
(*ironically*). Right easily, methinks.
the spell in his asseveration
ıan in mine?
. I merely said that *I*
ısfied — not that you are absolved.
Again! Am I accused or no?
'. Go to!
x too insolent. If circumstance
neral suspicion be against you,
ault mine? Is't not enough that I
all question of your guilt or innocence?
My lord, my lord, this is mere cozenage,
equivocation; you well know
ubts are certainties to all around you —
oks a voice — your frowns a sentence; you
ıctising your power on me — because
ve it; but beware! you know not whom
ive to tread on.
'. Threat'st thou?
Not so much
accuse. You hint the basest injury,
'etort it with an open warning. [thing,
'. As you have said, 'tis true I owe you some-
ch you seem disposed to pay yourself.

Gab. Not with your gold.
Stral. With bootless insolen
[*To his Attendants and* IDENSTE
You need not further to molest this man,
But let him go his way. Ulric, good morrow!
[*Exit* STRALENHEIM, IDENSTEIN, *and Attenda*
Gab. (*following*). I'll after him and——
Ulr. (*stopping him*). Not a st
Gab. Who sl
Oppose me?
Ulr. Your own reason, with a moment's
Thought.
Gab. Must I bear this?
Ulr. Pshaw! we all must b
The arrogance of something higher than
Ourselves—the highest cannot temper Satan,
Nor the lowest his vicegerents upon earth.
I've seen you brave the elements, and bear
Things which had made this silkworm cast his skir
And shrink you from a few sharp sneers and wor
Gab. Must I bear to be deem'd a thief? If 't w
A bandit of the woods, I could have borne it—
There's something daring in it;—but to steal
The moneys of a slumbering man!—
Ulr. It seems, th
You are *not* guilty?
Gab. Do I hear aright?
You too!
Ulr. I merely ask'd a simple question.
Gab. If the judge ask'd me, I would answ
"No"—
To you I answer *thus*. (He draws.)

Ulr. (*drawing*). With all my heart!

Jos. Without there! Ho! help! help!—Oh, God! here's murder!

[*Exit* JOSEPHINE, *shrieking.*

GABOR *and* ULRIC *fight.* GABOR *is disarmed just as* STRALENHEIM, JOSEPHINE, IDENSTEIN, *&c. re-enter.*

Jos. Oh! glorious heaven! He's safe!

Stral. (*to* JOSEPHINE). *Who*'s safe?

Jos. My———

Ulr. (*interrupting her with a stern look, and turning afterwards to* STRALENHEIM). Both! Here's no great harm done.

Stral. What hath caused all this?

Ulr. *You*, baron, I believe; but as the effect Is harmless, let it not disturb you.—Gabor! There is your sword; and when you bare it next, Let it not be against your *friends*.

[ULRIC *pronounces the last words slowly and emphatically in a low voice to* GABOR.

Gab. I thank you Less for my life than for your counsel.

Stral. These Brawls must end here.

Gab. (*taking his sword*). They *shall*. You have wrong'd me, Ulric, [would More with your unkind thoughts than sword: I The last were in my bosom rather than The first in yours. I could have borne yon noble's Absurd insinuations—ignorance And dull suspicion are a part of his *Entail will last him* longer than his lands.—

But I may fit *him* yet:—you have vanquish'd me.
I was the fool of passion to conceive
That I could cope with you, whom I had seen
Already proved by greater perils than
Rest in this arm. We may meet by and by,
However—but in friendship.

[*Exit* GABOR.

Stral. I will brook
No more! This outrage following up his insults,
Perhaps his guilt, has cancell'd all the little
I owed him heretofore for the so-vaunted
Aid which he added to your abler succour.
Ulric, you are not hurt?—

Ulr. Not even by a scratch.

Stral. (*to* IDENSTEIN). Intendant! take your measures to secure
Yon fellow: I revoke my former lenity.
He shall be sent to Frankfort with an escort
The instant that the waters have abated.

Iden. Secure him! He hath got his sword again—
And seems to know the use on't; 'tis his trade,
Belike;—I'm a civilian.

Stral. Fool! are not
Yon score of vassals dogging at your heels
Enough to seize a dozen such? Hence! after him!

Ulr. Baron, I do beseech you!

Stral. I must be
Obey'd. No words!

Iden. Well, if it must be so—
March, vassals! I'm your leader, and will bring
The rear up: a wise general never should

Expose his precious life—on which all rests.
I like that article of war.
[*Exit* IDENSTEIN *and Attendants*
Stral. Come hither,
Ulric: what does that woman here? Oh! now
I recognise her, 'tis the stranger's wife
Whom they *name* "Werner."
Ulr. 'Tis his name.
Stral. Indeed!
Is not your husband visible, fair dame?—
Jos. Who seeks him?
Stral. No one—for the present: but
I fain would parley, Ulric, with yourself
Alone.
Ulr. I will retire with you.
Jos. Not so:
You are the latest stranger, and command
All places here.
(*Aside to* ULRIC, *as she goes out.*) O Ulric! have a care—
Remember what depends on a rash word!
Ulr. (*to* JOSEPHINE). Fear not!—
[*Exit* JOSEPHINE.
Stral. Ulric, I think that I may trust you:
You saved my life—and acts like these beget
Unbounded confidence.
Ulr. Say on.
Stral. Mysterious
And long-engender'd circumstances (not
To be now fully enter'd on) have made
This man obnoxious—perhaps fatal to me.
Ulr. Who? Gabor, the Hungarian?

Stral. No—this "Werner"—
With the false name and habit.
Ulr. How can this be?
He is the poorest of the poor—and yellow
Sickness sits cavern'd in his hollow eye:
The man is helpless.
Stral. He is—'tis no matter;—
But if he be the man I deem (and that
He is so, all around us here—and much
That is not here—confirm my apprehension)
He must be made secure ere twelve hours further
Ulr. And what have I to do with this?
Stral. I have sent
To Frankfort, to the governor, my friend
(I have the authority to do so by
An order of the house of Brandenburg),
For a fit escort—but this cursed flood
Bars all access, and may do for some hours.
Ulr. It is abating.
Stral. That is well.
Ulr. But how
Am I concern'd?
Stral. As one who did so much
For me, you cannot be indifferent to
That which is of more import to me than
The life you rescued.—Keep your eye on *him!*
The man avoids me, knows that I now know him.—
Watch him!—as you would watch the wild boar when
He makes against you in the hunter's gap—
Like him he must be spear'd.
Ulr. Why so?
Stral. He stands

ɜ and a brave inheritance!
you see it! But you shall.
I hope so.
is the richest of the rich Bohemia,
ɔy scorching war. It lies so near
st city, Prague, that fire and sword
ı'd it lightly: so that now, besides
berance, it bears double value
with whole realms far and near
:s.
You describe it faithfully.
r—could you see it, you would say so—
t,
ıid, you shall.
I accept the omen.
ıen claim a recompense from it and me,
ɜ may make worthy your acceptance
s to me and mine for ever.
this sole, sick, and miserable wretch—
ɔrn stranger—stands between you and
se?—(As Adam did between
ıd his)—[*Aside.*]
He doth
Hath he no right?
ght! none. A disinherited prodigal,
ɜse twenty years disgraced his lineage
ts—but chiefly by his marriage,
ımidst commerce-fetching burghers,
ıg merchants, in a mart of Jews.
has a wife, then?
You'd be sorry to
ɔur mother. You have seen the woman
wife.

Ulr. Is she not so?
Stral. No more
Than he 's your father:—an Italian girl,
The daughter of a banish'd man, who lives
On love and poverty with this same Werner.
Ulr. They are childless, then?
Stral. There is or was a bastard,
Whom the old man—the grandsire (as old age
Is ever doting) took to warm his bosom,
As it went chilly downward to the grave:
But the imp stands not in my path—he has fled,
No one knows whither; and if he had not,
His claims alone were too contemptible
To stand.—Why do you smile?
Ulr. At your vain fears:
A poor man almost in his grasp—a child
Of doubtless birth—can startle a grandee!
Stral. All's to be fear'd, where all is to be gain'd.
Ulr. True; and aught done to save or to obtain it.
Stral. You have harp'd the very string next to my heart.
I may depend upon you?
Ulr. 'T were too late
To doubt it.
Stral. Let no foolish pity shake
Your bosom (for the appearance of the man
Is pitiful)—he is a wretch, as likely
To have robb'd me as the fellow more suspected,
Except that circumstance is less against him;
He being lodged far off, and in a chamber
Without approach to mine: and, to say truth,
I think too well of blood allied to mine,
To deem he would descend to such an act.

es, he was a soldier, and a brave one
—though too rash.
. And they, my lord, we know
r experience, never plunder till
knock the brains out first—which makes thei
heirs,
hieves. The dead, who feel nought, can los
nothing,
'er be robb'd: their spoils are a bequest—
ore.
al. Go to! you are a wag. But say
be sure you 'll keep an eye on this man,
et me know his slightest movement towards
alment or escape?
. You may be sure
ourself could not watch him more than I
e his sentinel.
al. By this you make me
, and for ever.
. Such is my intention. [*Exeunt.*

ACT III.

SCENE I.

ll in the same Palace, from whence the secret Passage leads.

Enter WERNER *and* GABOR.

. Sir, I have told my tale: if it so please you
e me refuge for a few hours, well—
I 'll try my fortune elsewhere.

Wer. How
Can I, so wretched, give to Misery
A shelter?—wanting such myself as much
As e'er the hunted deer a covert——
Gab. Or
The wounded lion his cool cave. Methinks
You rather look like one would turn at bay,
And rip the hunter's entrails.
Wer. Ah!
Gab. I care not
If it be so, being much disposed to do
The same myself. But will you shelter me?
I am oppress'd like you—and poor like you—
Disgraced——
Wer. (*abruptly*). Who told you that I was disgraced?
Gab. No one; nor did I say *you* were so: with
Your poverty my likeness ended; but
I said *I* was so—and would add, with truth,
As undeservedly as *you.*
Wer. Again!
As *I?*
Gab. Or any other honest man.
What the devil would you have? You don't believe me
Guilty of this base theft?
Wer. No, no—I cannot.
Gab. Why that's my heart of honour! yon young gallant—
Your miserly intendant and dense noble—
All—all suspected me; and why? because them;
I am the worst-clothed, and least named amongst
Although, were Momus' lattice in your breasts,

ıl might brook to open it more widely
heirs: but thus it is—you poor and helpless—
till more than myself.
How know you that?
. You're right: I ask for shelter at the hand
I call helpless; if you now deny it,
well paid. But you, who seem to have proved
ıolesome bitterness of life, know well,
ıpathy, that all the outspread gold
New World the Spaniard boasts about
never tempt the man who knows its worth,
'd at its proper value in the balance,
ı such guise (and there I grant its power,
e I feel it,) as may leave no nightmare
ıis heart o' nights.
What do you mean?
. Just what I say; I thought my speech was
plain:
e no thief—nor I—and, as true men,
aid each other.
It is a damn'd world, sir.
. So is the nearest of the two next, as
·iests say (and no doubt they should know
best),
ore I'll stick by this—as being loth
'er martyrdom, at least with such
taph as larceny upon my tomb.
ıt a night's lodging which I crave;
·row I will try the waters, as
ve did, trusting that they have abated.
. Abated? Is there hope of that?

Gab. There w
At noontide.
Wer. Then we may be safe.
Gab. Are *you*
In peril?
Wer. Poverty is ever so.
Gab. That I know by long practice. Will you n
Promise to make mine less?
Wer. Your poverty?
Gab. No—you don't look a leech for that disord
I meant my peril only: you've a roof,
And I have none; I merely seek a covert.
Wer. Rightly; for how should such a wretch a
Have gold?
Gab. Scarce honestly, to say the truth on
Although I almost wish you had the baron's.
Wer. Dare you insinuate?
Gab. What?
Wer. Are you awa
To whom you speak?
Gab. No; and I am not used
Greatly to care. (*A noise heard without.*) But harl
they come!
Wer. Who come?
Gab. The intendant and his man-hounds after m
I'd face them—but it were in vain to expect
Justice at hands like theirs. Where shall I go?
But show me any place. I do assure you,
If there be faith in man, I am most guiltless:
Think if it were your own case!
Wer. (*Aside.*) Oh, just God!
Thy hell is not hereafter! Am I dust still?

Gab. I see you're moved; and it shows well in you:
may live to requite it.
Wer. Are you not
a spy of Stralenheim's?
Gab. Not I! and if
were, what is there to espy in you?
lthough I recollect his frequent question
bout you and your spouse might lead to some
uspicion; but you best know—what—and why
am his deadliest foe.
Wer. *You?*
Gab. After such
treatment for the service which in part
render'd him, I am his enemy:
f you are not his friend, you will assist me.
Wer. I will.
Gab. But how?
Wer. (*showing the panel*). There is a secret spring
lemember, I discover'd it by chance,
nd used it but for safety.
Gab. Open it,
nd I will use it for the same.
Wer. I found it,
s I have said: it leads through winding walls,
So thick as to bear paths within their ribs,
et lose no jot of strength or stateliness,)
nd hollow cells, and obscure niches, to
know not whither; you must not advance:
ive me your word.
Gab. It is unnecessary:
ow should I make my way in darkness through
Gothic labyrinth *of* unknown windings?

Wer. Yes, but who knows to what place
lead?
I know not—(mark you!)—but who knows i
Lead even into the chamber of your foe?
So strangely were contrived these galleries
By our Teutonic fathers in old days,
When man built less against the elements
Than his next neighbour. You must not ad
Beyond the two first windings; if you do
(Albeit I never pass'd them), I'll not answer
For what you may be led to.
Gab. But I will.
A thousand thanks!
Wer. You'll find the spring more
On the other side; and, when you would ret
It yields to the least touch.
Gab. I'll in—farewe
[GABOR *goes in by the secre*
Wer. (*solus*). What have I done? Alas! w
I done
Before to make this fearful? Let it be
Still some atonement that I save the man,
Whose sacrifice had saved perhaps my own—
They come! to seek elsewhere what is before

Enter IDENSTEIN *and Others.*

Iden. Is he not here? He must have vanish
Through the dim Gothic glass by pious aid
Of pictured saints upon the red and yellow
Casements, through which the sunset strea
sunrise
On long pearl-colour'd beards and crimson c

l crosiers, and cross'd arms, and cowls,
, and twisted armour, and long swords,
ıtastic furniture of windows
brave knights and holy hermits, whose
nd fame alike rest in some panes
, which each rattling wind proclaims
any other life or glory.
, however.

Whom do you seek?

A villain.

Thy need you come so far, then?

In the search

ıo robb'd the baron.

Are you sure

divined the man?

As sure as you

e: but where's he gone?

Who?

He we sought.

ou see he is not here.

And yet we traced him

hall. Are you accomplices?

ıu in the black art?

I deal plainly,

nen the blackest.

It may be

uestion or two for yourself

; but we must continue now

h for t'other.

You had best begin

isition now: I may not be

: always.

Iden. I should like to know,
In good sooth, if you really are the man
That Stralenheim's in quest of.
Wer. Insolent!
Said you not that he was not here?
Iden. Yes, *one;*
But there's another whom he tracks more keenly,
And soon, it may be, with authority
Both paramount to his and mine. But, come!
Bustle, my boys! we are at fault.
[*Exit* IDENSTEIN *and Attendan*
Wer. In what
A maze hath my dim destiny involved me!
And one base sin hath done me less ill than
The leaving undone one far greater. Down,
Thou busy devil, rising in my heart!
Thou art too late! I'll nought to do with blood.

Enter ULRIC.

Ulr. I sought you, father.
Wer. Is't not dangerous?
Ulr. No; Stralenheim is ignorant of all
Or any of the ties between us: more—
He sends me here a spy upon your actions,
Deeming me wholly his.
Wer. I cannot think it:
'Tis but a snare he winds about us both,
To swoop the sire and son at once.
Ulr. I cannot
Pause in each petty fear, and stumble at
The doubts that rise like briers in our path,
But must break through them, as an unarm'd carle

Would, though with naked limbs, were the wolf rustling
In the same thicket where he hew'd for bread.
Nets are for thrushes, eagles are not caught so:
We'll overfly or rend them.
Wer. Show me *how?*
Ulr. Can you not guess?
Wer. I cannot.
Ulr. That is strange.
Came the thought ne'er into your mind *last night?*
Wer. I understand you not.
Ulr. Then we shall never
More understand each other. But to change
The topic——
Wer. You mean to *pursue* it, as
'Tis of our safety.
Ulr. Right; I stand corrected.
I see the subject now more clearly, and
Our general situation in its bearings.
The waters are abating; a few hours
Will bring his summon'd myrmidons from Frankfort,
When you will be a prisoner, perhaps worse,
And I an outcast, bastardised by practice
Of this same baron to make way for him.
Wer. And now your remedy! I thought to escape
By means of this accursed gold; but now
I dare not use it, show it, scarce look on it.
Methinks it wears upon its face my guilt
For motto, not the mintage of the state;
And, for the sovereign's head, my own begirt
With hissing snakes, which curl around my temples,
And cry *to all beholders,* Lo! a villain!

Ulr. You must not use it, at least ...
This ring. [*He gives* WERNER *a j*

Wer. A gem! It was my father's!

Ulr. And
As such is now your own. With this you must
Bribe the intendant for his old caleche
And horses to pursue your route at sunrise,
Together with my mother.

Wer. And leave you,
So lately found, in peril too?

Ulr. Fear nothing!
The only fear were if we fled together,
For that would make our ties beyond all doubt.
The waters only lie in flood between
This burgh and Frankfort; so far's in our favour.
The route on to Bohemia, though encumber'd,
Is not impassable; and when you gain
A few hours' start, the difficulties will be
The same to your pursuers. Once beyond
The frontier, and you're safe.

Wer. My noble boy!

Ulr. Hush! hush! no transports: we'll indul
in them
In Castle Siegendorf! Display no gold:
Show Idenstein the gem (I know the man,
And have look'd through him): it will answer
A double purpose. Stralenheim lost *gold*—
No jewel: therefore it could *not* be his;
And then the man who was possest of this
Can hardly be suspected of abstracting
The baron's coin, when he could thus conv
This ring to more than Stralenheim has lo

By his last night's slumber. Be not over timid
In your address, nor yet too arrogant,
And Idenstein will serve you.
Wer. I will follow
In all things your direction.
Ulr. I would have
Spared you the trouble; but had I appear'd
To take an interest in you, and still more
By dabbling with a jewel in your favour,
All had been known at once.
Wer. My guardian angel!
This overpays the past. But how wilt thou
Fare in our absence?
Ulr. Stralenheim knows nothing
Of me as aught of kindred with yourself.
I will but wait a day or two with him
To lull all doubts, and then rejoin my father.
Wer. To part no more!
Ulr. I know not that; but at
The least we'll meet again once more.
Wer. My boy!
My friend! my only child, and sole preserver!
Oh, do not hate me!
Ulr. Hate my father!
Wer. Ay,
My father hated me. Why not my son?
Ulr. Your father knew you not as I do.
Wer. Scorpions
Are in thy words! Thou know me? in this guise
Thou canst not know me, I am not myself;
Yet (hate me not) I will be soon.
Ulr. I'll *wait!*

In the mean time be sure that all a son
Can do for parents shall be done for mine.
Wer. I see it, and I feel it; yet I feel
Further—that you despise me.
Ulr. Wherefore should I
Wer. Must I repeat my humiliation?
Ulr. No!
I have fathom'd it and you. But let us talk
Of this no more. Or if it must be ever,
Not *now*. Your error has redoubled all
The present difficulties of our house,
At secret war with that of Stralenheim:
All we have now to think of is to baffle
HIM. I have shown *one* way.
Wer. The only one,
And I embrace it, as I did my son,
Who show'd *himself* and father's *safety* in
One day.
Ulr. You *shall* be safe; let that suffice.
Would Stralenheim's appearance in Bohemia
Disturb your right, or mine, if once we were
Admitted to our lands?
Wer. Assuredly,
Situate as we are now, although the first
Possessor might, as usual, prove the strongest,
Especially the next in blood.
Ulr. *Blood!* 'tis
A word of many meanings; in the veins,
And out of them, it is a different thing—
And so it should be, when the same in blood
(As it is call'd) are aliens to each other,

heban brethren: when a part is bad,
ɜpilt ounces purify the rest.
. I do not apprehend you.
That may be—
ɔuld, perhaps—and yet——but get ye ready;
d my mother must away to-night.
ɔmes the intendant: sound him with the gem;
ink into his venal soul like lead
ɜ deep, and bring up slime and mud,
ze too, from the bottom, as the lead doth
s greased understratum; but no less
rve to warn our vessels through these shoals.
ight is rich, so heave the line in time!
ll! I scarce have time, but yet your *hand*,
ıer!——
Let me embrace thee!
We may be
ɜd: subdue your nature to the hour!
ff from me as from your foe!
Accursed
vho is the stifling cause which smothers
st and sweetest feeling of our hearts;
ı an hour too!
Yes, curse—it will ease you!
the intendant.

Enter IDENSTEIN.

Master Idenstein,
re you in your purpose? Have you caught
ɜue?
No, faith!
Well, there are plenty more:

You may have better luck another chase.
Where is the baron?

Iden. Gone back to his chamber:
And now I think on't, asking after you
With nobly-born impatience.

Ulr. Your great men
Must be answer'd on the instant, as the bound
Of the stung steed replies unto the spur:
'Tis well they have horses, too; for if they had not,
I fear that men must draw their chariots, as
They say kings did Sesostris.

Iden. Who was he?

Ulr. An old Bohemian—an imperial gipsy.

Iden. A gipsy or Bohemian, 'tis the same,
For they pass by both names. And was he one?

Ulr. I've heard so; but I must take leave. Intendant,
Your servant!—Werner (*to* WERNER *slightly*), if that be your name,
Yours. [*Exit* ULRIC.

Iden. A well-spoken, pretty-faced young man!
And prettily behaved! He knows his station,
You see, sir: how he gave to each his due
Precedence!

Wer. I perceived it, and applaud
His just discernment and your own.

Iden. That's well—
That's very well. You also know your place, too;
And yet I don't know that I know your place.

Wer. (*showing the ring*). Would this assist your knowledge?

How!—What!—Eh!

Tis your own on one condition.
Mine!—Name it!
That hereafter you permit me
its value to redeem it: 'tis
ring.
A family!—*yours!*—a gem!
hless!
You must also furnish me
ere daybreak with all means to quit
e.
But is it real? Let me look on it:
by all that's glorious!
Come, I'll trust you:
guess'd, no doubt, that I was born above
it seeming.
I can't say I did,
his looks like it: this is the true breeding
blood!
I have important reasons
g to continue privily
y hence.
So then *you are* the man
alenheim 's in quest of?
I am not;
taken for him might conduct
mbarrassment to me just now,
e baron's self hereafter—'tis
oth that I would avoid all bustle.
e you the man or no, 'tis not my business;
never should obtain the half

From this proud, niggardly noble, who would
The country for some missing bits of coin,
And never offer a precise reward—
But *this!*—another look!

Wer. Gaze on it freely;
At day-dawn it is yours.

Iden. Oh, thou sweet spa
Thou more than stone of the philosopher!
Thou touchstone of Philosophy herself!
Thou bright eye of the Mine! thou loadstar
The soul! the true magnetic Pole to which
All hearts point duly north, like trembling nee
Thou flaming Spirit of the Earth! which, sitt
High on the monarch's diadem, attractest
More worship than the majesty who sweats
Beneath the crown which makes his head ach
Millions of hearts which bleed to lend it lustr
Shalt thou be mine? I am, methinks, already
A little king, a lucky alchymist!—
A wise magician, who has bound the devil
Without the forfeit of his soul. But come,
Werner, or what else?

Wer. Call me Werner still
You may yet know me by a loftier title.

Iden. I do believe in thee! thou art the spi
Of whom I long have dream'd in a low garb.—
But come, I'll serve thee; thou shalt be as fre
As air, despite the waters; let us hence:
I'll show thee I am honest—(oh, thou jewel!)
Thou shalt be furnish'd, Werner, with such m
Of flight, that if thou wert a snail, not birds
Should overtake thee.—Let me gaze again!

a foster-brother in the mart
nburgh skill'd in precious stones. How many
may it weigh?—Come, Werner, I will wing
thee. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE II.

STRALENHEIM'*s Chamber.*

STRALENHEIM *and* FRITZ.

:. All 's ready, my good lord!
!. I am not sleepy,
t I must to bed; I fain would say
, but something heavy on my spirit,
ll for wakefulness, too quick for slumber,
me as a cloud along the sky,
will not let the sunbeams through, nor yet
d in rain and end, but spreads itself
earth and heaven, like envy between man
ın, an everlasting mist;—I will
y pillow.
:. May you rest there well!
'. I feel, and fear, I shall.
:. And wherefore fear?
'. I know not why, and therefore do fear more,
: an undescribable——but 'tis
/. Were the locks (as I desired)
d, to-day, of this chamber? for last night's
ure makes it needful.
. Certainly,
ing to your order, and beneath

The inspection of myself and the young Saxo
Who saved your life. I think they call him " U
Stral. You *think!* you supercilious slave!
right
Have you to *tax your* memory, which should b
Quick, proud, and happy to retain the *name*
Of him who saved your master, as a litany
Whose daily repetition marks your duty.—
Get hence! " *You think,*" indeed! you who stoo
Howling and drippling on the bank, whilst I
Lay dying, and the stranger dash'd aside
The roaring torrent, and restored me to [s
Thank him—and despise you. " *You think!*'
Can recollect his name! I will not waste
More words on you. Call me betimes.
Fritz. Good n
I trust to-morrow will restore your lordship
To renovated strength and temper.
[*The scene*

SCENE III.

The secret Passage.

Gab. (*solus*). Four
Five—six hours have I counted, like the
Of outposts on the never-merry clock:
That hollow tongue of time, which, even
It sounds for joy, takes something from
With every clang. 'Tis a perpetual kne
Though for a marriage-feast it rings: e

Peals for a hope the less; the funeral note
Of Love deep-buried without resurrection
In the grave of Possession; while the knoll
Of long-lived parents finds a jovial echo
To triple Time in the son's ear.
I'm cold—
I'm dark;—I've blown my fingers—number'd o'er
And o'er my steps—and knock'd my head against
Some fifty buttresses—and roused the rats
And bats in general insurrection, till
Their cursed pattering feet and whirling wings
Leave me scarce hearing for another sound.
A light! It is at distance (if I can
Measure in darkness distance): but it blinks
As through a crevice or a key-hole, in
The inhibited direction: I must on,
Nevertheless, from curiosity.
A distant lamp-light is an incident
In such a den as this. Pray Heaven it lead me
To nothing that may tempt me! Else—Heaven aid me
To obtain or to escape it! Shining still!
Were it the star of Lucifer himself,
Or he himself girt with its beams, I could
Contain no longer. Softly! mighty well!
That corner's turn'd—so—ah! no;—right! it draws
Nearer. Here is a darksome angle—so,
That's weather'd.—Let me pause.—Suppose it leads
Into some greater danger than that which
I have escaped—no matter, 'tis a new one;
And novel perils, like fresh mistresses,
Wear more magnetic aspects:—I will on,

And be it where it may—I have my dagger,
Which may protect me at a pinch.—Burn still
Thou little light! Thou art my *ignis fatuus!*
My stationary Will-o'-the-wisp!—So! so!
He hears my invocation, and fails not.

[*The scene c*

SCENE IV.

A Garden.

Enter WERNER.

I could not sleep—and now the hour's at hand
All's ready. Idenstein has kept his word;
And station'd in the outskirts of the town,
Upon the forest's edge, the vehicle
Awaits us. Now the dwindling stars begin
To pale in heaven; and for the last time I
Look on these horrible walls. Oh! never, ne
Shall I forget them. Here I came most poo
But not dishonour'd: and I leave them with
A stain,—if not upon my name, yet in
My heart!—a never-dying canker-worm,
Which all the coming splendour of the lan
And rights, and sovereignty of Siegendorf
Can scarcely lull a moment. I must find
Some means of restitution, which would e
My soul in part; but how without discov
It must be done, however; and I'll paus
Upon the method the first hour of safet
The madness of my misery led to this

Base infamy; repentance must retrieve it:
I will have nought of Stralenheim's upon
My spirit, though he would grasp all of mine;
Lands, freedom, life,—and yet he sleeps! as soundly,
Perhaps, as infancy, with gorgeous curtains
Spread for his canopy, o'er silken pillows,
Such as when——Hark! what noise is that? Again!
The branches shake; and some loose stones have fallen
From yonder terrace.

[ULRIC *leaps down from the terrace.*

Ulric! ever welcome!
Thrice welcome now! this filial——

Ulr. Stop! Before
We approach, tell me——

Wer. Why look you so?

Ulr. Do I
Behold my father, or——

Wer. What?

Ulr. An assassin?

Wer. Insane or insolent!

Ulr. Reply, sir, as
You prize your life, or mine!

Wer. To what must I
Answer?

Ulr. Are you or are you not the assassin
Of Stralenheim?

Wer. I never was as yet
The murderer of any man. What mean you?

Ulr. Did not you *this* night (as the night before)
Retrace the secret passage? Did you not
Again revisit Stralenheim's chamber? and——

[ULRIC *pauses.*

Wer. Proceed.

Ulr. *Died* he not by your hand?

Wer. Great Go

Ulr. You are innocent, then! my father's innocen
Embrace me! Yes,—your tone—your look—y
yes,—
Yet *say* so.

Wer. If I e'er, in heart or mind,
Conceived deliberately such a thought,
But rather strove to trample back to hell
Such thoughts—if e'er they glared a moment throu
The irritation of my oppressed spirit—
May heaven be shut for ever from my hopes
As from mine eyes!

Ulr. But Stralenheim is dead.

Wer. 'Tis horrible! 'tis hideous, as 'tis hateful!-
But what have I to do with this?

Ulr. No bolt
Is forced; no violence can be detected,
Save on his body. Part of his own household
Have been alarm'd; but as the intendant is
Absent, I took upon myself the care
Of mustering the police. His chamber has,
Past doubt, been enter'd secretly. Excuse me,
If nature——

Wer. Oh, my boy! what unknown woes
Of dark fatality, like clouds, are gathering
Above our house!

Ulr. My father! I acquit you!
But will the world do so? will even the judge,
If——But you must away this instant.

Wer. No!
I 'll face it. Who shall dare suspect me?
Ulr. Yet
You had *no* guests—*no* visiters—no life
Breathing around you, save my mother's?
Wer. Ah!
The Hungarian!
Ulr. He is gone! he disappear'd
Ere sunset.
Wer. No; I hid him in that very
Conceal'd and fatal gallery.
Ulr. *There* I'll find him.
[ULRIC *is going.*
Wer. It is too late: he had left the palace ere
I quitted it. I found the secret panel
Open, and the doors which lead from that hall
Which masks it: I but thought he had snatch'd the silent
And favourable moment to escape
The myrmidons of Idenstein, who were
Dogging him yester-even.
Ulr. You reclosed
The panel?
Wer. Yes; and not without reproach
(And inner trembling for the avoided peril)
At his dull heedlessness, in leaving thus
His shelterer's asylum to the risk
Of a discovery.
Ulr. You are sure you closed it?
Wer. Certain
Ulr. That's well; but had been better, if
You ne'er had turn'd it to a den for——[*He pauses.*

Wer. Thieves!
Thou wouldst say: I must bear it and deserve i
But not——
Ulr. No, father; do not speak of this:
This is no hour to think of petty crimes,
But to prevent the consequence of great ones.
Why would you shelter this man?
Wer. Could I shun
A man pursued by my chief foe; disgraced
For my own crime; a victim to *my* safety,
Imploring a few hours' concealment from
The very wretch who was the cause he needed
Such refuge. Had he been a wolf, I could not
Have in such circumstances thrust him forth.
Ulr. And like the wolf he hath repaid you. I
It is too late to ponder thus:—you must
Set out ere dawn. I will remain here to
Trace the murderer, if 'tis possible. [Mo
Wer. But this my sudden flight will give
Suspicion: two new victims in the lieu
Of one, if I remain. The fled Hungarian,
Who seems the culprit, and——
Ulr. Who *seems?* W
Can be so?
Wer. Not *I*, though just now you dou
You, my *son!*—doubted——
Ulr. And do you doub
The fugitive?
Wer. Boy! since I fell into
The abyss of crime (though not of *such* c
Having seen the innocent oppress'd for m
May doubt even of the guilty's guilt. Y

, and quick with virtuous wrath to accuse
:ances; and views a criminal
)cence's shadow, it may be,
e 'tis dusky.
And if I do so,
vill mankind, who know you not, or knew
oppress? You must not stand the hazard.
—I 'll make all easy. Idenstein
r his own sake and his jewel's hold
ıce—he also is a partner in
ight—moreover——
. Fly! and leave my name
with the Hungarian's, or preferr'd as poorest,
r the brand of bloodshed?
Pshaw! leave any thing
: our father's sovereignty and castles,
ich you have so long panted and in vain!
ıame? You have *no name*, since that you bear
ı'd.
. Most true; but still I would not have it
ed in crimson in men's memories,
ı in this most obscure abode of men——
ś, the search——
I will provide against
that can touch you. No one knows you here
r of Siegendorf: if Idenstein
:ts, 'tis *but suspicion*, and he is
: his folly shall have such employment,
ıat the unknown Werner shall give way
ırer thoughts of self. The laws (if e'er
:each'd this village) are all in abeyance
:he late general war of thirty years,

Or crush'd, or rising slowly from the dust,
To which the march of armies trampled them.
Stralenheim, although noble, is unheeded
Here, save as *such*—without lands, influence,
Save what hath perish'd with him. Few prolong
A week beyond their funeral rites their sway
O'er men, unless by relatives, whose interest
Is roused: such is not here the case; he died
Alone, unknown,—a solitary grave,
Obscure as his deserts, without a scutcheon,
Is all he'll have, or wants. If *I* discover
The assassin, 'twill be well—if not, believe me
None else; though all the full-fed train of menials
May howl above his ashes (as they did
Around him in his danger on the Oder),
Will no more stir a finger *now* than *then*.
Hence! hence! I must not hear your answer.—Look!
The stars are almost faded, and the grey
Begins to grizzle the black hair of night.
You shall not answer:—Pardon me that I
Am peremptory; 'tis your son that speaks,
Your long-lost, late-found son.—Let's call my mother!
Softly and swiftly step, and leave the rest
To me: I'll answer for the event as far
As regards *you*, and that is the chief point,
As my first duty, which shall be observed.
We'll meet in Castle Siegendorf—once more
Our banners shall be glorious! Think of that
Alone, and leave all other thoughts to me,
Whose youth may better battle with them.—Hence
And may your age be happy!—I will kiss [you
My mother once more, then Heaven's speed be wi

This counsel's safe—but is it honourable?
To save a father is a child's chief honour.
[*Exeunt.*

ACT IV.

SCENE I.

Hall in the Castle of Siegendorf, near Prague.

ERIC *and* HENRICK, *Retainers of the Count.*

So better times are come at last; to these
new masters and high wassail—both
desideratum.

Yes, for *masters*,
be unto those who long for novelty,
made by a new grave: but as for wassail,
the old Count Siegendorf maintain'd
all hospitality as high
nother prince of the empire.

Why,
here cup and trencher, we no doubt
ssing well; but as for merriment
t, without which salt and sauces season
er but scantily, our sizings were
the narrowest.

The old count loved not
of revel; are you sure that this does?

Eric. As yet he hath been courteous as he's bounteous,
And we all love him.
Hen. His reign is as yet
Hardly a year o'erpast its honey-moon,
And the first year of sovereigns is bridal:
Anon, we shall perceive his real sway
And moods of mind.
Eric. Pray Heaven he keep the present!
Then his brave son, Count Ulric—there's a knight!
Pity the wars are o'er!
Hen. Why so?
Eric. Look on him!
And answer that yourself.
Hen. He's very youthful,
And strong and beautiful as a young tiger.
Eric. That's not a faithful vassal's likeness.
Hen. But
Perhaps a true one.
Eric. Pity, as I said,
The wars are over: in the hall, who like
Count Ulric for a well-supported pride,
Which awes, but yet offends not? in the field,
Who like him with his spear in hand, when, gnashing
His tusks, and ripping up from right to left
The howling hounds, the boar makes for the thicket
Who backs a horse, or bears a hawk, or wears
A sword like him? Whose plume nods knightlier?
Hen. No one's, I grant you. Do not fear, if war
Be long in coming, he is of that kind
Will make it for himself, if he hath not
Already done as much.

Eric. What do you mean?
Hen. You can't deny his train of followers
But few our native fellow vassals born
In the domain) are such a sort of knaves
As —— (*Pauses.*)
Eric. What?
Hen. The war (you love so much) leaves living.
Like other parents, she spoils her worst children.
Eric. Nonsense! they are all brave iron-visaged fellows,
Such as old Tilly loved.
Hen. And who loved Tilly
Ask that at Magdebourg—or for that matter
Wallenstein either;—they are gone to——
Eric. Rest;
But what beyond 'tis not ours to pronounce.
Hen. I wish they had left us something of their rest:
The country (nominally now at peace)
Is over-run with—God knows who: they fly
By night, and disappear with sunrise; but
Leave us no less desolation, nay, even more,
Than the most *open* warfare.
Eric. But Count Ulric—
What has all this to do with him?
Hen. With *him!*
He——might prevent it. As you say he's fond
Of war, why makes he it not on those marauders?
Eric. You'd better ask himself.
Hen. I would as soon
Ask the lion why he laps not milk.
Eric. And here he comes!
Hen. The devil! you'll hold your tongue?

Eric. Why do you turn so pale?
Hen. 'Tis nothing—
Be silent.
Eric. I will, upon what you have said.
Hen. I assure you I meant nothing,—a mere s
Of words, no more; besides, had it been otherw
He is to espouse the gentle Baroness
Ida of Stralenheim, the late baron's heiress;
And she, no doubt, will soften whatsoever
Of fierceness the late long intestine wars
Have given all natures, and most unto those
Who were born in them, and bred up upon
The knees of Homicide; sprinkled, as it were,
With blood even at their baptism. Prithee, pea
On all that I have said!

Enter ULRIC *and* RODOLPH.

Good morrow, count.
Ulr. Good morrow, worthy Henrick. Eric, i
All ready for the chase?
Eric. The dogs are order'd
Down to the forest, and the vassals out
To beat the bushes, and the day looks promising
Shall I call forth your excellency's suite?
What courser will you please to mount?
Ulr. The c
Walstein.
Eric. I fear he scarcely has recover'd
The toils of Monday: 'twas a noble chase:
You spear'd *four* with your own hand.
Ulr. True, good E

rgotten—let it be the grey, then,
ka: he has not been out this fortnight.
He shall be straight caparison'd. How many
immediate retainers shall
ou?
I leave that to Weilburgh, our
of the horse. [*Exit* ERIC.
Rodolph!
My lord!
The news
ard from the—(RODOLPH *points to* HENRICK.)
How now, Henrick? why
ou here?
For your commands, my lord.
Go to my father, and present my duty,
rn if he would aught with me before
. [*Exit* HENRICK.
Rodolph, our friends have had a check
ıe frontiers of Franconia, and
ıour'd that the column sent against them
strengthen'd. I must join them soon.
Best wait for further and more sure advices.
I mean it—and indeed it could not well
llen out at a time more opposite
ıy plans.
It will be difficult
ıse your absence to the count your father.
Yes, but the unsettled state of our domain
Silesia will permit and cover
ney. In the mean time, when we are
d in the chase, draw off the eighty men

Whom Wolffe leads — keep the forests on your
You know it well?
Rod. As well as on that night
When we——
Ulr. We will not speak of that until
We can repeat the same with like success:
And when you have join'd, give Rosenberg this
[*Gives a*
Add further, that I have sent this slight addi
To our force with you and Wolffe, as herald
My coming, though I could but spare them il
At this time, as my father loves to keep
Full numbers of retainers round the castle,
Until this marriage, and its feasts and fooleri
Are rung out with its peal of nuptial nonsens
Rod. I thought you loved the lady Ida?
Ulr.
I do so — but it follows not from that
I would bind in my youth and glorious years,
So brief and burning, with a lady's zone,
Although 'twere that of Venus; — but I love
As woman should be loved, fairly and solely.
Rod. And constantly?
Ulr. I think so; for I l
Nought else. — But I have not the time to pa
Upon these gewgaws of the heart. Great th
We have to do ere long. Speed! speed!
Rodolph!
Rod. On my return, however, I shall find
The Baroness Ida lost in Countess Siegendor
Ulr. Perhaps my father wishes it; and soc
'Tis no bad policy: this union with

t bud of the rival branch at once
:he future and destroys the past.
Adieu.

Yet hold—we had better keep together
e chase begins; then draw thou off,
as I have said.

I will. But to
—'twas a most kind act in the count
:her to send up to Konigsberg
fair orphan of the baron, and
her as his daughter.

Wondrous kind!
ly as little kindness till
ew between them.

The late baron died
'er, did he not?

How should I know?
I have heard it whisper'd there was some-
thing strange
is death—and even the place of it
:ly known.

Some obscure village on
on or Silesian frontier.

He
no testament—no farewell words?
am neither confessor nor notary,
)t say.

Ah! here's the lady Ida.

Enter IDA STRALENHEIM. (1)

You are early, my sweet cousin!

:he *new* personage, is a precocious girl of fifteen, in a great
narried; and who has very little to do in the business of the

Ida. Not t
Dear Ulric, if I do not interrupt you.
Why do you call me "*cousin?*"
Ulr. (*smiling*). Are we r
Ida. Yes, but I do not like the name; m
It sounds so cold, as if you thought upon
Our pedigree, and only weigh'd our blood.
Ulr. (*starting*).
Ida. Why does yours start from your ch
Ulr. Ay!
Ida. It doth—but no! it rushes like a t
Even to your brow again.
Ulr. (*recovering himself*). And if it fled,
It only was because your presence sent it
Back to my heart, which beats for you, sweet
Ida. "Cousin" again.
Ulr. Nay, then I'll call yc
Ida. I like that name still worse.—Would
ne'er
Been aught of kindred!
Ulr. (*gloomily*). Would we never
Ida. Oh heavens! and can *you wish that*
Ulr. Dear
Did I not echo your own wish?
Ida. Yes, Ulric
But then I wish'd it not with such a glance
And scarce knew what I said; but let me l
Sister, or cousin, what you will, so that
I still to you am something.

---

play, but to produce an effect by fainting at the discovery o
of her beloved, and partially touching on it in a previo
Ecl. Rev.]

Ulr. You shall be
All—all——
Ida. And you to *me are* so already;
But I can wait.
Ulr. Dear Ida!
Ida. Call me Ida,
Your Ida, for I would be yours, none else's—
Indeed I have none else left, since my poor father—
[*She pauses.*
Ulr. You have *mine*—you have *me.*
Ida. Dear Ulric, how I wish
My father could but view my happiness,
Which wants but this!
Ulr. Indeed!
Ida. You would have loved him,
He you; for the brave ever love each other:
His manner was a little cold, his spirit
Proud (as is birth's prerogative); but under
This grave exterior—— Would you had known each other!
Had such as you been near him on his journey,
He had not died without a friend to soothe
His last and lonely moments.
Ulr. Who says *that?*
Ida. What?
Ulr. That he *died alone.*
Ida. The general rumour,
And disappearance of his servants, who
Have ne'er return'd: that fever was most deadly
Which swept them all away.
Ulr. If they were near him,
He could not die neglected or alone.

Enter WERNER *as* COUNT SIEGENDORF.

Ulr. My father, I salute you, and it grieves m
With such brief greeting.—You have heard
bugle;
The vassals wait.

Sieg. So let them.—You forget
To-morrow is the appointed festival
In Prague for peace restored. You are apt to fo
The chase with such an ardour as will scarce
Permit you to return to-day, or if
Return'd, too much fatigued to join to-morrow
The nobles in our marshall'd ranks.

Ulr. You, cou
Will well supply the place of both—I am not
A lover of these pageantries.

Sieg. No, Ulric:
It were not well that you alone of all
Our young nobility——

Ida. And far the noblest
In aspect and demeanour.

Sieg. (*to* IDA). True, dear child,
Though somewhat frankly said for a fair damsel.-
But, Ulric, recollect too our position,
So lately reinstated in our honours.
Believe me, 'twould be mark'd in any house,
But most in *ours*, that ONE should be found want
At such a time and place. Besides, the Heaver
Which gave us back our own, in the same mome
It spread its peace o'er all, hath double claims
On us for thanksgiving: first, for our country;
And next, that we are here to share its blessing

The sneer of the last courtier whom he has made
Great and ungrateful.

Sieg. If I must be plain,
The world speaks more than lightly of this Rodolph:
They say he is leagued with the "black bands" who still
Ravage the frontier.

Ulr. And will you believe
The world?

Sieg. In this case—yes.

Ulr. In *any* case,
I thought you knew it better than to take
An accusation for a sentence.

Sieg. Son!
I understand you: you refer to——but
My Destiny has so involved about me
Her spider web, that I can only flutter
Like the poor fly, but break it not. Take heed,
Ulric; you have seen to what the passions led me:
Twenty long years of misery and famine [chance,
Quench'd them not—twenty thousand more, per-
Hereafter (or even here in *moments* which
Might date for years, did Anguish make the dial)
May not obliterate or expiate
The madness and dishonour of an instant.
Ulric, be warn'd by a father!—I was not
Thy mine, and you behold me!

Ulr. I behold
The prosperous and beloved Siegendorf,
Lord of a prince's appanage, and honour'd
By those he rules and those he ranks with.

Sieg. Ah!

Why wilt thou call me prosperous, while I fea
For thee? Beloved, when thou lovèst me not
All hearts but one may beat in kindness for m
But if my son's is cold!——

Ulr. Who *dare* say th

Sieg. None else but I, who see it—*feel* it—k
Than would your adversary, who dared say so
Your sabre in his heart! But mine survives
The wound.

Ulr. You err. My nature is not give
To outward fondling: how should it be so,
After twelve years' divorcement from my pare

Sieg. And did not *I* too pass those twelve torn
In a like absence? But 'tis vain to urge you-
Nature was never call'd back by remonstrance
Let's change the theme. I wish you to consi
That these young violent nobles of high name
But dark deeds (ay, the darkest, if all Rumou
Reports be true), with whom thou consortest,
Will lead thee——

Ulr. (*impatiently*). I'll be *led* by no man.

Sieg. I
Be leader of such, I would hope: at once
To wean thee from the perils of thy youth
And haughty spirit, I have thought it well
That thou shouldst wed the lady Ida—more
As thou appear'st to love her.

Ulr. I have said
I will obey your orders, were they to
Unite with Hecate—can a son say more?

Sieg. He says too much in saying this. It
The nature of thine age, nor of thy blood,

Nor of thy temperament, to talk so coolly,
Or act so carelessly, in that which is
The bloom or blight of all men's happiness,
(For Glory's pillow is but restless if
Love lay not down his cheek there): some strong bias,
Some master fiend is in thy service to
Misrule the mortal who believes him slave,
And makes his every thought subservient; else
Thou'dst say at once—"I love young Ida, and
Will wed her;" or, "I love her not, and all
The powers of earth shall never make me."—So
Would I have answer'd.

Ulr. Sir, *you wed* for love.

Sieg. I did, and it has been my only refuge
In many miseries.

Ulr. Which miseries
Had never been but for this love-match.

Sieg. Still
Against your age and nature! Who at twenty
E'er answer'd thus till now?

Ulr. Did you not warn me
Against your own example?

Sieg. Boyish sophist!
In a word, do you love, or love not, Ida?

Ulr. What matters it, if I am ready to
Obey you in espousing her?

Sieg. As far
As you feel, nothing, but all life for her.
She's young—all beautiful—adores you—is
Endow'd with qualities to give happiness,
Such as rounds common life into a dream
Of *something which* your poets cannot paint,

And (if it were not wisdom to love virtue)
For which Philosophy might barter Wisdom;
And giving so much happiness, deserves
A little in return. I would not have her
Break her heart for a man who has none to break
Or wither on her stalk like some pale rose
Deserted by the bird she thought a nightingale,
According to the Orient tale. She is——

Ulr. The daughter of dead Stralenheim, your friend
I'll wed her, ne'ertheless; though, to say truth,
Just now I am not violently transported
In favour of such unions.

Sieg. But she loves you.

Ulr. And I love her, and therefore would think *twice.*

Sieg. Alas! Love never *did* so.

Ulr. Then 'tis time
He should begin, and take the bandage from
His eyes, and look before he leaps: till now
He hath ta'en a jump i' the dark.

Sieg. But you consent?

Ulr. I did, and do.

Sieg. Then fix the day.

Ulr. 'Tis usual
And certes courteous, to leave that to the lady

Sieg. I will engage for *her.*

Ulr. So will not *I*
For any woman; and as what I fix,
I fain would see unshaken, when she gives
Her answer, I'll give mine.

Sieg. But 'tis your office
To woo.

Count, 'tis a marriage of your making,
t of your wooing; but to please you
ow pay my duty to my mother,
'hom, you know, the lady Ida is.—
'ould you have? You have forbid my stirring
nly sports beyond the castle walls,
obey; you bid me turn a chamberer,
: up gloves, and fans, and knitting-needles,
:t to songs and tunes, and watch for smiles,
ıile at pretty prattle, and look into
es of feminine, as though they were
ırs receding early to our wish
he dawn of a world-winning battle—
:an a son or man do more? [*Exit* ULRIC.
. (*solus*). Too much!—
ıch of duty and too little love!
's me in the coin he owes me not:
:h hath been my wayward fate, I could not
parent's duties by his side
w; but love he owes me, for my thoughts
eft him, nor my eyes long'd without tears
my child again, and now I have found him!
w!—obedient, but with coldness; duteous
sight, but with carelessness; mysterious—
cted—distant—much given to long absence,
here—none know—in league with the most
riotous
young nobles; though, to do him justice,
'er stoops down to their vulgar pleasures;
ere's some tie between them which I cannot
:l. They look up to him—consult him—
; *round him as* a leader: but with me

He hath no confidence! Ah! can I hope it
After—what! doth my father's curse descend
Even to my child? Or is the Hungarian near
To shed more blood? or—Oh! if it should be
Spirit of Stralenheim, dost thou walk these wall
To wither him and his—who, though they slew
Unlatch'd the door of death for thee? 'Twas r
Our fault, nor is our sin: thou wert our foe,
And yet I spared thee when my own destructio
Slept with thee, to awake with thine awakening
And only took—Accursed gold! thou liest
Like poison in my hands; I dare not use thee,
Nor part from thee; thou camest in such a guis
Methinks thou wouldst contaminate all hands
Like mine. Yet I have done, to atone for thee
Thou villanous gold! and thy dead master's doc
Though he died not by me or mine, as much
As if he were my brother! I have ta'en
His orphan Ida—cherish'd her as one
Who will be mine.

Enter an ATTENDANT.

Atten. The abbot, if it please
Your excellency, whom you sent for, waits
Upon you. [*Exit* ATTEND/

Enter the PRIOR ALBERT.

Prior. Peace be with these walls, and all
Within them!

Sieg. Welcome, welcome, holy fathe
And may thy prayer be heard!—all men have n
Of such, and I——

Prior. Have the first claim to all
e prayers of our community. Our convent,
ected by your ancestors, is still
otected by their children.
Sieg. Yes, good father;
ntinue daily orisons for us
these dim days of heresies and blood,
ough the schismatic Swede, Gustavus, is
ne home.
Prior. To the endless home of unbelievers,
here there is everlasting wail and woe,
ashing of teeth, and tears of blood, and fire
ernal, and the worm which dieth not!
Sieg. True, father: and to avert those pangs
from one,
ho, though of our most faultless holy church,
t died without its last and dearest offices,
ich smooth the soul through purgatorial pains,
ave to offer humbly this donation
masses for his spirit.
[SIEGENDORF *offers the gold which he had taken from* STRALENHEIM.
Prior. Count, if I
ceive it, 'tis because I know too well
fusal would offend you. Be assured
e largess shall be only dealt in alms,
d every mass no less sung for the dead.
r house needs no donations, thanks to yours,
ich has of old endow'd it; but from you
d yours in all meet things 'tis fit we obey.
whom shall mass be said?
Sieg. (faltering). For—for—the dead.

Prior. His name?
Sieg. 'Tis from a soul, and not a name,
I would avert perdition.
Prior. I meant not
To pry into your secret. We will pray
For one unknown, the same as for the proudest.
Sieg. Secret! I have none; but, father, he who's gone
Might *have* one; or, in short, he did bequeath—
No, not bequeath—but I bestow this sum
For pious purposes.
Prior. A proper deed
In the behalf of our departed friends.
Sieg. But he who's gone was not my friend, but foe,
The deadliest and the stanchest.
Prior. Better still!
To employ our means to obtain heaven for the souls
Of our dead enemies is worthy those
Who can forgive them living.
Sieg. But I did not
Forgive this man. I loathed him to the last,
As he did me. I do not love him now,
But——
Prior. Best of all! for this is pure religion!
You fain would rescue him you hate from hell—
An evangelical compassion—with
Your own gold too!
Sieg. Father, 'tis not my gold.
Prior. Whose then? You said it was no legacy.
Sieg. No matter whose—of this be sure, that he
Who own'd it never more will need it, save

n that which it may purchase from your altars:
Tis yours, or theirs.
Prior. Is there no blood upon it?
Sieg. No; but there's worse than blood—eternal shame!
Prior. Did he who own'd it die in his *bed?*
Sieg. Alas!
He did.
Prior. Son! you relapse into revenge,
If you regret your enemy's bloodless death.
Sieg. His death was fathomlessly deep in blood.
Prior. You said he died in his bed, not battle.
Sieg. He
Died, I scarce know—but—he was stabb'd i' the dark,
And now you have it—perish'd on his pillow
By a cut-throat!—Ay!—you may look upon me!
I am *not* the man. I'll meet your eye on that point,
As I can one day God's.
Prior. Nor did he die
By means, or men, or instrument of yours?
Sieg. No! by the God who sees and strikes!
Prior. Nor know you
Who slew him?
Sieg. I could only guess at *one*,
And he to me a stranger, unconnected,
As unemploy'd. Except by one day's knowledge,
never saw the man who was suspected.
Prior. Then you are free from guilt.
Sieg. (*eagerly*). Oh! *am* I?—say!
Prior. You have said so, and know best.
Sieg. Father! I have spoken
the truth, *and nought* but truth, if *not* the whole:

Yet say I am *not* guilty! for the blood
Of this man weighs on me, as if I shed it,
Though, by the Power who abhorreth human b
I did not! — nay, once spared it, when I might
And *could* — ay, perhaps, *should* (if our self-saf
Be e'er excusable in such defences
Against the attacks of over-potent foes):
But pray for him, for me, and all my house;
For, as I said, though I be innocent,
I know not why, a like remorse is on me,
As if he had fallen by me or mine. Pray for
Father! I have pray'd myself in vain.

Prior. I will.
Be comforted! You are innocent, and should
Be calm as innocence.

Sieg. But calmness is not
Always the attribute of innocence.
I feel it is not.

Prior. But it will be so,
When the mind gathers up its truth within it.
Remember the great festival to-morrow,
In which you rank amidst our chiefest nobles,
As well as your brave son; and smooth your as
Nor in the general orison of thanks
For bloodshed stopt, let blood you shed not ris
A cloud upon your thoughts. This were to b
Too sensitive. Take comfort, and forget
Such things, and leave remorse unto the guilt

[*E*

ACT V.

SCENE I.

ınd magnificent Gothic Hall in the Castle of ıdorf, decorated with Trophies, Banners, and of that Family.

RNHEIM *and* MEISTER, *attendants of* COUNT SIEGENDORF.

Be quick! the count will soon return: the ladies
are at the portal. Have you sent
ssengers in search of him he seeks for?
I have, in all directions, over Prague,
s the man's dress and figure could
description track him. The devil take
evels and processions! All the pleasure
there be) must fall to the spectators.
: none doth to us who make the show.
Go to! my lady countess comes.
I'd rather
lay's hunting on an outworn jade,
llow in the train of a great man
: dull pageantries.
Begone! and rail
[*Exeunt.*

he COUNTESS JOSEPHINE SIEGENDORF *and* IDA STRALENHEIM.

Well, Heaven be praised, the show is over!

Ida. How can you say so! never have I dr
Of aught so beautiful. The flowers, the bou
The banners, and the nobles, and the knights,
The gems, the robes, the plumes, the happy f
The coursers, and the incense, and the sun
Streaming through the stain'd windows, even the
Which look'd so calm, and the celestial hymn
Which seem'd as if they rather came from he
Than mounted there. The bursting organ's p
Rolling on high like an harmonious thunder;
The white robes and the lifted eyes; the worl
At peace! and all at peace with one another!
Oh, my sweet mother! [*Embracing* JOSEF
Jos. My beloved child!
For such, I trust, thou shalt be shortly.
Ida. Oh!
I am so already. Feel how my heart beats!
Jos. It does, my love; and never may it th
With aught more bitter.
Ida. Never shall it do so
How should it? What should make us grieve?
To hear of sorrow: how can we be sad,
Who love each other so entirely? You,
The count, and Ulric, and your daughter Ida.
Jos. Poor child!
Ida. Do you pity me?
Jos. No; I but
And that in sorrow, not in the world's sense
Of the universal vice, if one vice be
More general than another.
Ida. I'll not hear
A word against a world which still contains

and my Ulric. Did you ever see
ht like him? How he tower'd amongst them all!
r all eyes follow'd him! The flowers fell faster—
ı'd from each lattice at his feet, methought,
ı before all the rest; and where he trod
re be sworn that they grow still, nor e'er
wither.
ɔs. You will spoil him, little flatterer,
e should hear you.
la. But he never will.
re not say so much to him—I fear him.
ɔs. Why so? he loves you well.
la. But I can never
pe my thoughts *of* him into words *to* him.
ides, he sometimes frightens me.
os. How so?
da. A cloud comes o'er his blue eyes suddenly,
he says nothing.
os. It is nothing: all men,
ɔecially in these dark troublous times,
ve much to think of.
Ida. But I cannot think
aught save him.
Jos. Yet there are other men,
the world's eye, as goodly. There 's, for instance,
ıe young Count Waldorf, who scarce once withdrew
s eyes from yours to-day.
Ida. I did not see him
ıt Ulric. Did you not see at the moment
hen all knelt, and I wept? and yet methought,
ırough my fast tears, though they were thick and
warm,
r *him smiling on* me.

Jos. I could not
See aught save heaven, to which my eyes were r
Together with the people's.
Ida. I thought too
Of heaven, although I look'd on Ulric.
Jos. Come,
Let us retire; they will be here anon
Expectant of the banquet. We will lay
Aside these nodding plumes and dragging train
Ida. And, above all, these stiff and heavy je
Which make my head and heart ache, as both t
Beneath their glitter o'er my brow and zone.
Dear mother, I am with you.

Enter COUNT SIEGENDORF, *in full dress, from solemnity, and* LUDWIG.

Sieg. Is he not found
Lud. Strict search is making every where; a
The man be in Prague, be sure he will be foun
Sieg. Where 's Ulric?
Lud. He rode round the other
With some young nobles; but he left them soo
And, if I err not, not a minute since
I heard his excellency, with his train,
Gallop o'er the west drawbridge.

Enter ULRIC, *splendidly dressed.*

Sieg. (*to* LUDWIG). See they ceas
Their quest of him I have described. [*Exit* LUD
Oh, Ulric!
How have I long'd for thee!
Ulr. Your wish is grant
Behold me!

Sieg. I have seen the murderer.
Ulr. Whom? Where?
Sieg. The Hungarian, who slew Stralenheim.
Ulr. You dream.
Sieg. I live! and as I live, I saw him—
eard him! he dared to utter even my name.
Ulr. What name?
Sieg. Werner! *'t was* mine.
Ulr. It must be so
o more: forget it.
Sieg. Never! never! all
ly destinies were woven in that name:
will not be engraved upon my tomb,
ut it may lead me there.
Ulr. To the point—the Hungarian?
Sieg. Listen!—The church was throng'd; the
hymn was raised;
Te Deum" peal'd from nations, rather than
rom choirs, in one great cry of "God be praised"
For one day's peace, after thrice ten dread years,
Each bloodier than the former: I arose,
With all the nobles, and as I look'd down
Along the lines of lifted faces,—from
Our banner'd and escutcheon'd gallery, I
Saw, like a flash of lightning (for I saw
A moment and no more), what struck me sightless
To all else—the Hungarian's face! I grew
Sick; and when I recover'd from the mist
Which curl'd about my senses, and again
Look'd down, I saw him not. The thanksgiving
Was over, and we march'd back in procession.
Ulr. Continue,

Sieg. When we reach'd the Muldau's b
The joyous crowd above, the numberless
Barks mann'd with revellers in their best garl
Which shot along the glancing tide below,
The decorated street, the long array,
The clashing music, and the thundering
Of far artillery, which seem'd to bid
A long and loud farewell to its great doings,
The standards o'er me, and the tramplings ro
The roar of rushing thousands,—all—all coul
Chase this man from my mind, although my s
No longer held him palpable.

Ulr. You saw him
No more, then?

Sieg. I look'd, as a dying soldier
Looks at a draught of water, for this man:
But still I saw him not; but in his stead——

Ulr. What in his stead?

Sieg. My eye for ever
Upon your dancing crest; the loftiest,
As on the loftiest and the loveliest head
It rose the highest of the stream of plumes,
Which overflow'd the glittering streets of Pra

Ulr. What's this to the Hungarian?

Sieg. Much;
Had almost then forgot him in my son;
When just as the artillery ceased, and paused
The music, and the crowd embraced in lieu
Of shouting, I heard in a deep, low voice,
Distinct and keener far upon my ear
Than the late cannon's volume, this word—"

Ulr. Uttered by—— [I

r. HIM! I turn'd—and saw—and fell.
. And wherefore? Were you seen?
r. The officious care
ose around me dragg'd me from the spot,
: my faintness, ignorant of the cause;
oo, were too remote in the procession
ld nobles being divided from their children)
me.
But I'll aid you now.
'. In what?
In searching for this man, or——When he's
found
shall we do with him?
'. I know not that.
Then wherefore seek?
'. Because I cannot rest
is found. His fate, and Stralenheim's,
urs, seem intertwisted! nor can be
ell'd, till——

Enter an ATTENDANT.

n. A stranger to wait on
excellency.
r. Who?
n. He gave no name.
'. Admit him, ne'ertheless.
The ATTENDANT *introduces* GABOR, *and afterwards exit.*
Ah!
'. 'Tis, then, Werner!
'. (*haughtily*). The same you knew, sir, by
that name; and *you!*

Gab. (*looking round*). I recognise you
father and son,
It seems. Count, I have heard that you, or y
Have lately been in search of me: I am here.
Sieg. I have sought you, and have found you
are charged
(Your own heart may inform you why) with s
A crime as—— [*He p*
Gab. Give it utterance, and then
I'll meet the consequences.
Sieg. You shall do so—
Unless——
Gab. First, who accuses me?
Sieg. All thing
If not all men: the universal rumour—
My own presence on the spot—the place—
And every speck of circumstance unite [tir
To fix the blot on you.
Gab. And on *me only?*
Pause ere you answer: is no other name,
Save mine, stain'd in this business?
Sieg. Trifling vil
Who play'st with thine own guilt! Of all that bre
Thou best dost know the innocence of him
'Gainst whom thy breath would blow thy bl
slander.
But I will talk no further with a wretch,
Further than justice asks. Answer at once,
And without quibbling, to my charge.
Gab. 'Tis
Sieg. Who says so?
Gab. I.

ieg. And how disprove it?
'ab. By
presence of the murderer.
ieg. Name him!
'ab. He
have more names than one. Your lordship
e on a time. [had so
ieg. If you mean me, I dare
: utmost.
'ab. You may do so, and in safety;
ow the assassin.
ieg. Where is he?
'ab. (*pointing to* ULRIC). Beside you!
ULRIC *rushes forward to attack* GABOR; SIEGENDORF *interposes.*
ieg. Liar and fiend! but you shall not be slain;
se walls are mine, and you are safe within them.
[*He turns to* ULRIC.
c, repel this calumny, as I
l do. I avow it is a growth so monstrous,
uld not deem it earth-born: but be calm;
ill refute itself. But touch him not.
[ULRIC *endeavours to compose himself.*
ab. Look at *him*, count, and then *hear me.*
ieg. (*first to* GABOR, *and then looking at* ULRIC).
I hear thee.
God! you look——
lr. How?
ieg. As on that dread night
n we met in the garden.
lr. (*composes himself*). It is nothing.

Gab. Count, you are bound to hear me. I came hither
Not seeking you, but sought. When I knelt down
Amidst the people in the church, I dream'd not
To find the beggar'd Werner in the seat
Of senators and princes; but you have call'd me,
And we have met.

Sieg. Go on, sir.

Gab. Ere I do so,
Allow me to inquire who profited
By Stralenheim's death? Was't I—as poor as ever;
And poorer by suspicion on my name!
The baron lost in that last outrage neither
Jewels nor gold; his life alone was sought,—
A life which stood between the claims of others
To honours and estates scarce less than princely.

Sieg. These hints, as vague as vain, attach no less
To me than to my son.

Gab. I can't help that.
But let the consequence alight on him
Who feels himself the guilty one amongst us.
I speak to you, Count Siegendorf, because
I know you innocent, and deem you just.
But ere I can proceed—*dare* you protect me?
Dare you command me?

[SIEGENDORF *first looks at the Hungarian, and then at* ULRIC, *who has unbuckled his sabre and is drawing lines with it on the floor—sheathes in its sheath.*

Ulr. (*looks at his father and says*)
Let the man go on!

Gab. I am unarm'd, count—bid your son lay down
His sabre.
Ulr. (*offers it to him contemptuously*).
Take it.
Gab. No, sir, 'tis enough
That we are both unarm'd—I would not choose
To wear a steel which may be stain'd with more
Blood than came there in battle.
Ulr. (*casts the sabre from him in contempt*).
It—or some
Such other weapon, in my hands—spared yours
Once when disarm'd and at my mercy.
Gab. True—
I have not forgotten it: you spared me for
Your own especial purpose—to sustain
An ignominy not my own.
Ulr. Proceed.
The tale is doubtless worthy the relater.
But is it of my father to hear further?
[*To* SIEGENDORF
Sieg. (*takes his son by the hand*).
My son, I know my own innocence, and doubt not
Of yours—but I have promised this man patience
Let him continue.
Gab. I will not detain you
By speaking of myself much; I began
Life early—and am what the world has made me.
At Frankfort on the Oder, where I pass'd
A winter in obscurity, it was
My chance at several places of resort
(Which I frequented sometimes but not often)
To hear related a strange circumstance

In February last. A martial force,
Sent by the state, had, after strong resistance,
Secured a band of desperate men, supposed
Marauders from the hostile camp.—They prove
However, not to be so—but banditti,
Whom either accident or enterprise
Had carried from their usual haunt—the forests
Which skirt Bohemia—even into Lusatia.
Many amongst them were reported of
High rank—and martial law slept for a time.
At last they were escorted o'er the frontiers,
And placed beneath the civil jurisdiction
Of the free town of Frankfort. Of *their* fate,
I know no more.

Sieg. And what is this to Ulric?

Gab. Amongst them there was said to be one n
Of wonderful endowments:—birth and fortune,
Youth, strength, and beauty, almost superhuman
And courage as unrivall'd, were proclaim'd
His by the public rumour; and his sway,
Not only over his associates, but
His judges, was attributed to witchcraft.
Such was his influence:—I have no great faith
In any magic save that of the mine—
I therefore deem'd him wealthy.—But my soul
Was roused with various feelings to seek out
This prodigy, if only to behold him.

Sieg. And did you so?

Gab. You'll hear. Chance favour'd n
A popular affray in the public square
Drew crowds together—it was one of those
Occasions where men's souls look out of them,

them as they are — even in their faces:
nt my eye met his, I exclaim'd,
he man!" though he was then, as since,
ıobles of the city. I felt sure
ɛrr'd, and watch'd him long and nearly:
wn his form — his gesture — features,
d bearing — and amidst them all,
y natural and acquired distinction,
cern, methought, the assassin's eye
tor's heart.
iling). The tale sounds well.
ıd may sound better. — He appear'd to me
se beings to whom Fortune bends
h to the daring — and on whom
ıf others oft depend; besides,
ibable sensation drew me
s man, as if my point of fortune
fix'd by him. — There I was wrong.
ıd may not be right now.
I follow'd him,
s notice — and obtain'd it —
t his friendship: — it was his intention
ıe city privately — we left it
-and together we arrived
town where Werner was conceal'd,
nheim was succour'd —— Now we are on
— *dare* you hear further?
I must do so —
ıeard too much.
I saw in you
ve his station — and if not
now I find you, in my then

Conceptions, 'twas that I had rarely seen
Men such as you appear'd in height of mind
In the most high of worldly rank; you were
Poor, even to all save rags: I would have shared
My purse, though slender, with you—you refused it.
Sieg. Doth my refusal make a debt to you,
That thus you urge it?
Gab. Still you owe me something,
Though not for that; and I owed you my safety,
At least my seeming safety, when the slaves
Of Stralenheim pursued me on the grounds
That *I* had robb'd him.
Sieg. *I* conceal'd you—I,
Whom and whose house you arraign, reviving viper!
Gab. I accuse no man—save in my defence.
You, count, have made yourself accuser—judge:
Your hall's my court, your heart is my tribunal.
Be just, and *I'll* be merciful!
Sieg. You merciful!
You! Base calumniator!
Gab. I. 'Twill rest
With me at last to be so. You conceal'd me—
In secret passages known to yourself,
You said, and to none else. At dead of night,
Weary with watching in the dark, and dubious
Of tracing back my way, I saw a glimmer,
Through distant crannies, of a twinkling light:
I follow'd it, and reach'd a door—a secret
Portal—which open'd to the chamber, where,
With cautious hand and slow, having first undone
As much as made a crevice of the fastening,
I look'd through and beheld a purple bed,
And on it Stralenheim!—

Sieg. Asleep! And yet
'ou slew him!—Wretch!
Gab. He was already slain,
\nd bleeding like a sacrifice. My own
Jood became ice.
Sieg. But he was all alone!
'ou saw none else? You did not see the——
[*He pauses from agitation*
Gab. No,
'e, whom you dare not name, nor even I
carce dare to recollect, was not then in
he chamber.
Sieg. (*to* ULRIC). Then, my boy! thou art guiltless still—
hou bad'st me say *I* was so once—Oh! now
o thou as much!
Gab. Be patient! I can *not*
ecede now, though it shake the very walls
'hich frown above us. You remember,—or
not, your son does,—that the locks were changed
eneath *his* chief inspection on the morn
'hich led to this same night: how he had enter'd
e best knows—but within an antechamber,
he door of which was half ajar, I saw
man who wash'd his bloody hands, and oft
ith stern and anxious glance gazed back upon
e bleeding body—but it moved no more.
Sieg. Oh! God of fathers!
Gab. I beheld his features
s I see yours—but yours they were not, though
esembling them—behold them in Count Ulric's
istinct as I beheld them, though the expression

Is not now what it then was;—but it was so
When I first charged him with the crime—so lately.
Sieg. This is so——
Gab. (*interrupting him*). Nay—but hear me to the end!
Now you must do so.—I conceived myself
Betray'd by you and *him* (for now I saw
There was some tie between you) into this
Pretended den of refuge, to become
The victim of your guilt; and my first thought
Was vengeance: but though arm'd with a sho[illegible] poniard
(Having left my sword without) I was no match
For him at any time, as had been proved
That morning—either in address or force.
I turn'd, and fled—i' the dark: chance rather tha[illegible]
Skill made me gain the secret door of the hall,
And thence the chamber where you slept: if I
Had found you *waking*, Heaven alone can tell
What vengeance and suspicion might have prompte[illegible]
But ne'er slept guilt as Werner slept that night.
Sieg. And yet I had horrid dreams! and su[illegible] brief sleep,
The stars had not gone down when I awoke.
Why didst thou spare me? I dreamt of my father——
And now my dream is out!
Gab. 'Tis not my fault,
If I have read it.—Well! I fled and hid me—
Chance led me here after so many moons—
And show'd me Werner in Count Siegendorf!
Werner, whom I had sought in huts in vain,
Inhabited the palace of a sovereign!

You sought me and have found me—now you know
My secret, and may weigh its worth.
Sieg. (*after a pause*). Indeed!
Gab. Is it revenge or justice which inspires
Your meditation?
Sieg. Neither—I was weighing
The value of your secret.
Gab. You shall know it
At once:—When you were poor, and I, though poor,
Rich enough to relieve such poverty
As might have envied mine, I offer'd you
My purse—you would not share it:—I'll be franker
With you: you are wealthy, noble, trusted by
The imperial powers—you understand me?
Sieg. Yes.
Gab. Not quite. You think me venal, and scarce true:
'Tis no less true, however, that my fortunes
Have made me both at present. You shall aid me:
I would have aided you—and also have
Been somewhat damaged in my name to save
Yours and your son's. Weigh well what I have said.
Sieg. Dare you await the event of a few minutes'
Deliberation?
Gab. (*casts his eyes on* ULRIC, *who is leaning against a pillar*). If I should do so?
Sieg. I pledge my life for yours. Withdraw into
This tower. [*Opens a turret door.*
Gab. (*hesitatingly*). This is the second *safe* asylum
You have offer'd me.
Sieg. And was not the first so?
Gab. *I know not that* even now—but will approve

The second. I have still a further shield.—
I did not enter Prague alone; and should I
Be put to rest with Stralenheim, there are
Some tongues without will wag in my behalf.
Be brief in your decision! (1)

Sieg. I will be so.—
My word is sacred and irrevocable
Within *these* walls, but it extends no further.

Gab. I'll take it for so much.

Sieg. (*points to* ULRIC'S *sabre still upon the ground*).
Take also *that*—
I saw you eye it eagerly, and him
Distrustfully.

Gab. (*takes up the sabre*). I will; and so provide
To sell my life—not cheaply.

[GABOR *goes into the turret, which* SIEGENDORF *closes.*

Sieg. (*advances to* ULRIC). Now, Count Ulric!
For son I dare not call thee—What say'st thou?

Ulr. His tale is true.

Sieg. True, monster!

Ulr. Most true, father—
And you did well to listen to it: what
We know, we can provide against. He must
Be silenced.

Sieg. Ay, with half of my domains;
And with the other half, could he and thou
Unsay this villany.

(1) ["*Gab.* I have yet an additional security—I did not enter Prague a solitary individual; and there are tongues without that will speak for me, although I should even share the fate of Stralenheim. Let your deliberation be short."—"*Sieg.* My promise is solemn, sacred, irrevocable: It extends not, however, beyond these walls."—MISS LEE.]

Ulr. It is no time
For trifling or dissembling. I have said
His story 's true; and he too must be silenced.
Sieg. How so?
Ulr. As Stralenheim is. Are you so dull
As never to have hit on this before?
When we met in the garden, what except
Discovery in the act could make me know
His death? Or had the prince's household been
Then summon'd, would the cry for the police
Been left to such a stranger? Or should I
Have loiter'd on the way? Or could *you, Werner,*
The object of the baron's hate and fears,
Have fled, unless by many an hour before
Suspicion woke? I sought and fathom'd you,
Doubting if you were false or feeble: I
Perceived you were the latter; and yet so
Confiding have I found you, that I doubted
At times your weakness.(1)

(1) [I am ready to allow every fair licence to dramatic verse; but still must have more than the bare typographic impress of metre. Ten syllables, counted by finger and thumb, will not do. None of us imagine —

Day and Martin
To prevent fraud, request purchasers to
Look on the signature on the patent Blacking
Bottles, &c. —

to be versification; and the great majority of the lines in this tragedy are just as harmonious: — *e. g.* — "*Ul.* He too must be silenced. — *Wer.* How so? — *Ul.* As Stralenheim is. Are you so dull as never to have hit on this before? When we met in the garden, what except discovery in the act could make me know his death? Or had the prince's household been then summoned, would the cry for the police been left to such a stranger? [Pretty English this last sentence by the by!] Or should I have loitered on the way? Or could you, Werner, the object of the baron's hate and fears, have fled — *unless by many* an hour before suspicion woke? I

Sieg. Parricide! no less
Than common stabber! What deed of my life,
Or thought of mine, could make you deem me fi
For your accomplice?
Ulr. Father, do not raise
The devil you cannot lay between us. This
Is time for union and for action, not
For family disputes. While *you* were tortured,
Could *I* be calm? Think you that I have heard
This fellow's tale without some feeling?—You
Have taught me feeling for *you* and myself;
For whom or what else did you ever teach it?
Sieg. Oh! my dead father's curse! 'tis worki
now.
Ulr. Let it work on! the grave will keep it dow
Ashes are feeble foes: it is more easy
To baffle such, than countermine a mole,
Which winds its blind but living path beneath yo
Yet hear me still!—If *you* condemn me, yet
Remember *who* hath taught me once too often
To listen to him! *Who* proclaim'd to me
That *there were crimes* made venial by the occasio
That passion was our nature? that the goods
Of Heaven waited on the goods of fortune?
Who show'd me his humanity secured
By his *nerves* only? *Who* deprived me of
All power to vindicate myself and race

---

sought and fathom'd you, doubting if you were false or feeble: I ceived you were the latter; and yet so confiding have I found you, t I doubted at times your weakness," &c. &c. There are other passa still more prosaic. Why they are printed for verse, I cannot for the of me conjecture: they are as plain prose as a turnpike act.—DR. GINN.]

In open day? By his disgrace which stamp'd
(It might be) bastardy on me, and on
Himself—a *felon*'s brand! The man who is
At once both warm and weak invites to deeds
He longs to do, but dare not. Is it strange
That I should *act* what you could *think?* We have done
With right and wrong; and now must only ponder
Upon effects, not causes. Stralenheim,
Whose life I saved from impulse, as *unknown*,
I would have saved a peasant's or a dog's, I slew
Known as our foe—but not from vengeance. He
Was a rock in our way which I cut through,
As doth the bolt, because it stood between us
And our true destination—but not idly.
As stranger I preserved him, and he *owed me*
His *life:* when due, I but resumed the debt.
He, you, and I stood o'er a gulf wherein
I have plunged our enemy.(1) *You* kindled first
The torch—*you* show'd the path; now trace me that
Of safety—or let me!

Sieg. I have done with life!

Ulr. Let us have done with that which cankers life—
Familiar feuds and vain recriminations
Of things which cannot be undone. We have

(1) ["*Ulr.* We stood on a precipice down which one of three must inevitably have plunged; for I will not deny that I knew my own situation to be as critical as yours. I therefore precipitated Stralenheim! You held the torch! You pointed out the path! Show me now that of safety; or let me show it you!—

Sieg. I have done with life!

Ulr. Let us have done with retrospection. We have nothing more either to learn *or to conceal from each* other. I have courage and partisans;

No more to learn or hide: I know no fear,
And have within these very walls men who
(Although you know them not) dare venture
things.
You stand high with the state; what passes her
Will not excite her too great curiosity:
Keep your own secret, keep a steady eye,
Stir not, and speak not;—leave the rest to me:
We must have no *third* babblers thrust between
[*Exit* Ul

Sieg. (*solus*). Am I awake? are these my fath
halls?
And *yon*—my son? *My* son! *mine!* who have
Abhorr'd both mystery and blood, and yet
Am plunged into the deepest hell of both!
I must be speedy, or more will be shed—
The Hungarian's!—Ulric—he hath partisans,
It seems: I might have guess'd as much. Oh f
Wolves prowl in company. He hath the key
(As I too) of the opposite door which leads
Into the turret. Now then! or once more
To be the father of fresh crimes, no less
Than of the criminal! Ho! Gabor! Gabor!
[*Exit into the turret, closing the door after*

---

they are even within the walls, though you do not know them. Keep
own secret. Preserve an unchanged countenance. Without your fu
interference I will for ever secure you from the indiscretion of a
person," &c. &c. — Miss Lee's *Kruitzner*.]

SCENE II.

The Interior of the Turret.

GABOR *and* SIEGENDORF.

b. Who calls?
g. I—Siegendorf! Take these, and fly!
not a moment!
Tears off a diamond star and other jewels, and thrusts them into GABOR's *hand.*
b. What am I to do
these?
g. Whate'er you will: sell them, or hoard,
prosper; but delay not, or you are lost!
b. You pledged your honour for my safety!
g. And
thus redeem it. Fly! I am not master,
ms, of my own castle—of my own
ners—nay, even of these very walls,
would bid them fall and crush me! Fly!
u will be slain by——
b. Is it even so?
vell, then! Recollect, however, Count,
ought this fatal interview!
g. I did:
t not be more fatal still!—Begone!
b. By the same path I enter'd?
g. Yes; that's safe still
oiter not in Prague;—you do not know
whom you have to deal.

Gab. I know too we
And knew it ere yourself, unhappy sire!
Farewell! [*Exit* G.

Sieg. (*solus and listening*). He hath clear'
staircase. Ah! I hear
The door sound loud behind him! He is safe
Safe!—Oh, my father's spirit!—I am faint—
[*He leans down upon a stone seat, near th*
of the tower, in a drooping posture.

Enter ULRIC, *with others armed, and with sw*
drawn.

Ulr. Despatch!—he 's there!

Lud. The count, my

Ulr. (*recognising* SIEGENDORF). *You* here,

Sieg. Yes: if you want another victim, stri

Ulr. (*seeing him stript of his jewels*). Where
ruffian who hath plunder'd you?
Vassals, despatch in search of him! You see
'T was as I said—the wretch hath stript my fa
Of jewels which might form a prince's heir-lo
Away! I 'll follow you forthwith.
[*Exeunt all but* SIEGENDORF *and* U
What 's
Where is the villain?

Sieg. There are *two*, sir: wh
Are you in quest of?

Ulr. Let us hear no more
Of this: he must be found. You have not let
Escape?

Sieg. He 's gone.

Ulr. With your connivance?

Sieg. With
My fullest, freest aid.
Ulr. Then fare you well!
[ULRIC *is going.*
Sieg. Stop! I command—entreat—implore! Oh, Ulric!
Will you then leave me?
Ulr. What! remain to be
Denounced—dragg'd, it may be, in chains; and all
By your inherent weakness, half-humanity,
Selfish remorse, and temporising pity,
That sacrifices your whole race to save
A wretch to profit by our ruin! No, count,
Henceforth you have no son!
Sieg. I never had one;
And would you ne'er had borne the useless name!
Where will you go? I would not send you forth
Without protection.
Ulr Leave that unto me.
I am not alone; nor merely the vain heir
Of your domains; a thousand, ay, ten thousand
Swords, hearts, and hands, are mine.
Sieg. The foresters!
With whom the Hungarian found you first at Frankfort! [Go tell
Ulr. Yes—men—who are worthy of the name!
Your senators that they look well to Prague;
Their feast of peace was early for the times;
There are more spirits abroad than have been laid
With Wallenstein!

Enter JOSEPHINE *and* IDA.

Jos. What is 't we hear? My Siegendor
Thank Heav'n, I see you safe!

Sieg. Safe!

Ida. Yes, dear fathe

Sieg. No, no; I have no children: never more
Call me by that worst name of parent.

Jos. What
Means my good lord!

Sieg. That you have given birt
To a demon!

Ida. (*taking* ULRIC's *hand*). Who shall dare s
this of Ulric?

Sieg. Ida, beware! there's blood upon that han

Ida. (*stooping to kiss it*). I'd kiss it off, though
were mine.

Sieg. It is so!

Ulr. Away! it is your father's! [*Exit* ULRI

Ida. Oh, great Goc
And I have loved this man!

[IDA *falls senseless*—JOSEPHINE *stands speec*
less with horror.

Sieg. The wretch hath sla
Them both!— My Josephine! we are now alone
Would we had ever been so!—All is over
For me!—Now open wide, my sire, thy grave;
Thy curse hath dug it deeper for thy son
In mine!—The race of Siegendorf is past!

THE

AGE OF BRONZE;

OR,

CARMEN SECULARE ET ANNUS HAUD MIRABILIS. (1)

Impar *Congressus* Achilli."

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(1) [This poem was written by Lord Byron at Genoa, in the early part of the year 1823; and published in London, by Mr. John Hunt. Its authenticity was much disputed at the time. — E.]

THE

AGE OF BRONZE.

I.

THE "good old times"—all times when old are good—
Are gone; the present might be if they would;
Great things have been, and are, and greater still
Want little of mere mortals but their will:
A wider space, a greener field, is given
To those who play their "tricks before high heaven."
I know not if the angels weep, but men
Have wept enough—for what?—to weep again!

II.

All is exploded—be it good or bad.
Reader! remember when thou wert a lad,
Then Pitt was all; or, if not all, so much,
His very rival almost deem'd him such.(1)
We, we have seen the intellectual race
Of giants stand, like Titans, face to face—

(1) [*Mr. Fox used to say*—"*I* never want *a* word, but Pitt never wants *the* word." *The story occurs in many memoirs of the time.*]

Athos and Ida, with a dashing sea
Of eloquence between, which flow'd all free,
As the deep billows of the Ægean roar
Betwixt the Hellenic and the Phrygian shore.
But where are they — the rivals! — a few feet
Of sullen earth divide each winding sheet. (1)
How peaceful and how powerful is the grave
Which hushes all! a calm, unstormy wave
Which oversweeps the world. The theme is old
Of "dust to dust;" but half its tale untold:
Time tempers not its terrors — still the worm
Winds its cold folds, the tomb preserves its form,
Varied above, but still alike below;
The urn may shine, the ashes will not glow,
Though Cleopatra's mummy cross the sea
O'er which from empire she lured Anthony;
Though Alexander's urn a show be grown
On shores he wept to conquer, though unknown —
How vain, how worse than vain, at length appear
The madman's wish, the Macedonian's tear!

(1) [The grave of Mr. Fox, in Westminster Abbey, is within eighteen inches of that of Mr. Pitt, —

"Where — taming thought to human pride! —
The mighty chiefs sleep side by side.
Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
'Twill trickle to his rival's bier:
O'er Pitt's the mournful requiem sound,
And Fox's shall the notes rebound.
The solemn echo seems to cry —
'Here let their discord with them die;
Speak not for those a separate doom,
Whom fate made brothers in the tomb;
But search the land of living men,
Where wilt thou find their like again.'"

Sir. Walter Scott.]

He wept for worlds to conquer — half the earth
Knows not his name, or but his death, and birth,
And desolation; while his native Greece
Hath all of desolation, save its peace.
He "wept for worlds to conquer!" he who ne'er
Conceived the globe, he panted not to spare!
With even the busy Northern Isle unknown,
Which holds his urn, and never knew his throne.(1)

III.

But where is he, the modern, mightier far,
Who, born no king, made monarchs draw his car;
The new Sesostris, whose unharness'd kings,(2)
Freed from the bit, believe themselves with wings,
And spurn the dust o'er which they crawl'd of late,
Chain'd to the chariot of the chieftain's state?
Yes! where is he, the champion and the child
Of all that's great or little, wise or wild?
Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones?
Whose table earth — whose dice were human bones?
Behold the grand result in yon lone isle,(3)
And, as thy nature urges, weep or smile.

(1) [A sarcophagus, of breccia, supposed to have contained the dust of Alexander, which came into the possession of the English army, in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in February, 1802, was presented by George III. to the British Museum. — E.]

(2) [Sesostris is said, by Diodorus, to have had his chariot drawn by eight vanquished sovereigns: —

"High on his car Sesostris struck my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew;
His hands a bow and pointed jav'lin hold,
His giant limbs are arm'd in scales of gold."

POPE's Temple of Fame.]

(3) [St. Helena.]

Sigh to behold the eagle's lofty rage
Reduced to nibble at his narrow cage;
Smile to survey the queller of the nations
Now daily squabbling o'er disputed rations;
Weep to perceive him mourning, as he dines,
O'er curtail'd dishes and o'er stinted wines;
O'er petty quarrels upon petty things.
Is this the man who scourged or feasted kings?
Behold the scales in which his fortune hangs,
A surgeon's (1) statement, and an earl's (2) harangue
A bust delay'd, (3) a book refused, can shake
The sleep of him who kept the world awake.
Is this indeed the tamer of the great,
Now slave of all could tease or irritate—
The paltry gaoler (4) and the prying spy,
The staring stranger with his note-book nigh? (5)
Plunged in a dungeon, he had still been great;
How low, how little was this middle state,
Between a prison and a palace, where
How few could feel for what he had to bear!
Vain his complaint,—my lord presents his bill,
His food and wine were doled out duly still:
Vain was his sickness, never was a clime
So free from homicide—to doubt 's a crime;
And the stiff surgeon, who maintain'd his cause,
Hath lost his place, and gain'd the world's applause. (6)

(1) [Mr. Barry O'Meara.] (2) [Earl Bathurst.]

(3) [The bust of his son.] (4) [Sir Hudson Lowe.]

(5) [Captain Basil Hall's interesting account of his interview with th ex-emperor occurs in his "Voyage to Loo-choo."—E.]

(6) [The circumstances under which Mr. O'Meara's dismissal from h Majesty's service took place will suffice to show how little "the wi

But smile—though all the pangs of brain and heart
Disdain, defy, the tardy aid of art;
Though, save the few fond friends and imaged face
Of that fair boy his sire shall ne'er embrace,
None stand by his low bed—though even the mind
Be wavering, which long awed and awes mankind:
Smile—for the fetter'd eagle breaks his chain,
And higher worlds than this are his again.(1)

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surgeon" merited the applause of Lord Byron. In a letter to the Admiralty Board by Mr. O'M., dated Oct. 28. 1818, there occurred the following paragraph:—"In the third interview which Sir Hudson Lowe had with Napoleon Buonaparte, in May, 1816, he proposed to the latter to send me away, and to replace me by Mr. Baxter, who had been several years surgeon in the Corsican Rangers. Failing in this attempt, he adopted the resolution of manifesting great confidence in me, by loading me with civilities, inviting me constantly to dine with him, conversing for hours together with me alone, both in his own house and grounds, and at Longwood, either in my own room, or under the trees and elsewhere. On some of these occasions he made to me observations upon the benefit which would result to Europe from the death of Napoleon Buonaparte; of which event he spoke in a manner which, considering his situation and mine, was peculiarly distressing to me."—The Secretary to the Admiralty was instructed to answer in these terms:—"It is impossible to doubt the meaning which this passage was intended to convey; and my Lords can as little doubt that the insinuation is a calumnious falsehood: but if it were true, and if so horrible a suggestion were made to you, directly or indirectly, it was your bounden duty not to have lost a moment in communicating it to the Admiral on the spot, or to the Secretary of State, or to their Lordships. An overture so monstrous in itself, and so deeply involving, not merely the personal character of the governor, but the honour of the nation, and the important interest committed to his charge, should not have been reserved in your own breast for two years, to be produced at last, not (as it would appear) from a sense of public duty, but in furtherance of your own personal hostility against the governor.—Either the charge is in the last degree false and calumnious, or you can have no possible excuse for having hitherto suppressed it. In either case, and without adverting to the general tenour of your conduct, as stated in your letter, my Lords consider you to be an improper person to continue in his Majesty's service; and they have directed your name to be erased from the list of naval surgeons accordingly."—E.]

(1) [*Buonaparte died the 5th of* May, 1821.]

IV.

How, if that soaring spirit still retain
A conscious twilight of his blazing reign,
How must he smile, on looking down, to see
The little that he was and sought to be!
What though his name a wider empire found
Than his ambition, though with scarce a bound;
Though first in glory, deepest in reverse,
He tasted empire's blessings and its curse;
Though kings, rejoicing in their late escape
From chains, would gladly be *their* tyrant's ape;
How must he smile, and turn to yon lone grave,
The proudest sea-mark that o'ertops the wave!
What though his gaoler, duteous to the last,
Scarce deem'd the coffin's lead could keep him fas
Refusing one poor line along the lid,
To date the birth and death of all it hid;
That name shall hallow the ignoble shore,
A talisman to all save him who bore:
The fleets that sweep before the eastern blast
Shall hear their sea-boys hail it from the mast;
When Victory's Gallic column shall but rise,
Like Pompey's pillar, in a desert's skies,
The rocky isle that holds or held his dust
Shall crown the Atlantic like the hero's bust,
And mighty nature o'er his obsequies
Do more than niggard envy still denies.
But what are these to him? Can glory's lust
Touch the freed spirit or the fetter'd dust?
Small care hath he of what his tomb consists;
Nought if he sleeps—nor more if he exists:
Alike the better-seeing shade will smile
On the rude cavern of the rocky isle,

As if his ashes found their latest home
In Rome's Pantheon or Gaul's mimic dome.
He wants not this; but France shall feel the want
Of this last consolation, though so scant;
Her honour, fame, and faith demand his bones,
To rear above a pyramid of thrones;
Or carried onward in the battle's van,
To form, like Guesclin's (1) dust, her talisman.
But be it as it is—the time may come
His name shall beat the alarm, like Ziska's drum.(2)

V.

Oh heaven! of which he was in power a feature;
Oh earth! of which he was a noble creature;
Thou isle! to be remember'd long and well,
That saw'st the unfledged eaglet chip his shell!
Ye Alps, which view'd him in his dawning flights
Hover, the victor of a hundred fights!
Thou Rome, who saw'st thy Cæsar's deeds outdone!
Alas! why pass'd he too the Rubicon—
The Rubicon of man's awaken'd rights,
To herd with vulgar kings and parasites?
Egypt! from whose all dateless tombs arose
Forgotten Pharaohs from their long repose,
And shook within their pyramids to hear
A new Cambyses thundering in their ear;

(1) [Guesclin, constable of France, died in the midst of his triumphs, before Châteauneuf de Randon, in 1380. The English garrison, which had conditioned to surrender at a certain time, marched out the day after his death; and the commander respectfully laid the keys of the fortress on the bier, so that it might appear to have surrendered to his ashes.]

(2) [John Ziska — a distinguished leader of the Hussites. It is recorded of him, that, in dying, he ordered his skin to be made the covering of a drum. The *Bohemians hold his* memory in superstitious veneration.]

While the dark shades of forty ages stood
Like startled giants by Nile's famous flood;(1)
Or from the pyramid's tall pinnacle
Beheld the desert peopled, as from hell,
With clashing hosts, who strew'd the barren sar
To re-manure the uncultivated land!
Spain! which, a moment mindless of the Cid,
Beheld his banner flouting thy Madrid!
Austria! which saw thy twice-ta'en capital
Twice spared to be the traitress of his fall!
Ye race of Frederic!—Frederics but in name
And falsehood—heirs to all except his fame;
Who, crush'd at Jena, crouch'd at Berlin, fell
First, and but rose to follow! Ye who dwell
Where Kosciusko dwelt, remembering yet
The unpaid amount of Catherine's bloody debt!
Poland! o'er which the avenging angel past,
But left thee as he found thee, still a waste,
Forgetting all thy still enduring claim,
Thy lotted people and extinguish'd name,
Thy sigh for freedom, thy long-flowing tear,
That sound that crashes in the tyrant's ear—
Kosciusko! On—on—on—the thirst of war
Gasps for the gore of serfs and of their czar.
The half barbaric Moscow's minarets
Gleam in the sun, but 'tis a sun that sets!
Moscow! thou limit of his long career,
For which rude Charles had wept his frozen te
To see in vain—*he* saw thee—how? with spir
And palace fuel to one common fire.

(1) [At the battle of the pyramids, in July, 1798, Buonaparte s
"Soldiers! from the summit of yonder pyramids forty ages behol
—E.]

To this the soldier lent his kindling match,
To this the peasant gave his cottage thatch,
To this the merchant flung his hoarded store,
The prince his hall—and Moscow was no more!
Sublimest of volcanos! Etna's flame
Pales before thine, and quenchless Hecla's tame;
Vesuvius shows his blaze, an usual sight
For gaping tourists, from his hackney'd height:
Thou stand'st alone unrivall'd, till the fire
To come, in which all empires shall expire!

Thou other element! as strong and stern,
To teach a lesson conquerors will not learn!—
Whose icy wing flapp'd o'er the faltering foe,
Till fell a hero with each flake of snow;
How did thy numbing beak and silent fang
Pierce, till hosts perish'd with a single pang!
In vain shall Seine look up along his banks
For the gay thousands of his dashing ranks!
In vain shall France recall beneath her vines
Her youth—their blood flows faster than her wines;
Or stagnant in their human ice remains
In frozen mummies on the Polar plains.
In vain will Italy's broad sun awaken
Her offspring chill'd; its beams are now forsaken.
Of all the trophies gather'd from the war,
What shall return?—the conqueror's broken car!
The conqueror's yet unbroken heart! Again
The horn of Roland sounds, and not in vain.

Lutzen, where fell the Swede of victory, (1)
Beholds him conquer, but, alas! not die:
Dresden surveys three despots fly once more
Before their sovereign,—sovereign as before;
But there exhausted Fortune quits the field,
And Leipsic's treason bids the unvanquish'd yield;
The Saxon jackal leaves the lion's side
To turn the bear's, and wolf's, and fox's guide;
And backward to the den of his despair
The forest monarch shrinks, but finds no lair!

Oh ye! and each, and all! Oh France! who found
Thy long fair fields, plough'd up as hostile ground,
Disputed foot by foot, till treason, still
His only victor, from Montmartre's hill
Look'd down o'er trampled Paris! and thou Isle, (2)
Which seest Etruria from thy ramparts smile,
Thou momentary shelter of his pride,
Till woo'd by danger, his yet weeping bride!
Oh, France! retaken by a single march,
Whose path was through one long triumphal arch!
Oh, bloody and most bootless Waterloo!
Which proves how fools may have their fortune too,
Won half by blunder, half by treachery:
Oh, dull Saint Helen! with thy gaoler nigh—
Hear! hear Prometheus (3) from his rock appeal
To earth, air, ocean, all that felt or feel

(1) [Gustavus Adolphus fell at the great battle of Lutzen, in November, 1632.]

(2) [The Isle of Elba.]

(3) I refer the reader to the first address of Prometheus in Æschylus

ower and glory, all who yet shall hear
ne eternal as the rolling year;
aches them the lesson taught so long,
t, so vainly—learn to do no wrong!
gle step into the right had made
man the Washington of worlds betray'd:
gle step into the wrong has given
ame a doubt to all the winds of heaven;
eed of Fortune, and of thrones the rod,
ame the Moloch or the demigod;
ountry's Cæsar, Europe's Hannibal,
ut their decent dignity of fall.
anity herself had better taught
er path even to the fame he sought,
inting out on history's fruitless page
housand conquerors for a single sage.
Franklin's quiet memory climbs to heaven,
ng the lightning which he thence hath riven,

---

is left alone by his attendants, and before the arrival of the Chorus ympha.

["Ethereal air, and ye swift-winged winds,
Ye rivers springing from fresh founts, ye waves,
That o'er th' interminable ocean wreath
Your crisped smiles, thou all-producing earth,
And thee, bright sun, I call, whose flaming orb
Views the wide world beneath, see what, a god,
I suffer from the gods; with what fierce pains,
Behold, what tortures for revolving ages
I here must struggle; such unseemly chains
This new-raised ruler of the gods devised.
Ah me! That groan bursts from my anguish'd heart,
My present woes and future to bemoan. —
For favours shown
To mortal man I bear this weight of woe!"
POTTER'S translation.]

Or drawing from the no less kindled earth
Freedom and peace to that which boasts his birth;(1)
While Washington's a watchword, such as ne'er
Shall sink while there's an echo left to air:(2)
While even the Spaniard's thirst of gold and war
Forgets Pizarro to shout Bolivar!(3)
Alas! why must the same Atlantic wave
Which wafted freedom gird a tyrant's grave—
The king of kings, and yet of slaves the slave,
Who bursts the chains of millions to renew
The very fetters which his arm broke through,
And crush'd the rights of Europe and his own,
To flit between a dungeon and a throne?

VI.

But 'twill not be—the spark's awaken'd—lo!
The swarthy Spaniard feels his former glow;
The same high spirit which beat back the Moor
Through eight long ages of alternate gore
Revives—and where? in that avenging clime
Where Spain was once synonymous with crime,
Where Cortes' and Pizarro's banner flew,
The infant world redeems her name of "*New.*"
'Tis the *old* aspiration breathed afresh,
To kindle souls within degraded flesh,

(1) [The celebrated motto on a French medal of Franklin was—
"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis."]

(2) ["To be the first man (*not* the Dictator), not the Sylla, bu
Washington, or Aristides, the leader in talent and truth, is to be n
the Divinity."—*B. Diary.*]

(3) [Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Colombia and Peru, died a
Pedr , December, 1830, of an illness brought on by excessive fatigu
exertion. For an account of Lord Byron's scheme of settling in
America in 1822, see *ante*, Vol. V. p. 342.—E.]

:h as repulsed the Persian from the shore
ıere Greece *was* — No! she still is Greece once more.
e common cause makes myriads of one breast,
ves of the east, or helots of the west;
Andes' and on Athos' peaks unfurl'd,
e self-same standard streams o'er either world;
e Athenian wears again Harmodius' sword; (1)
e Chili chief abjures his foreign lord;
e Spartan knows himself once more a Greek,
ıng Freedom plumes the crest of each cacique
ɔating despots, hemm'd on either shore,
ink vainly from the roused Atlantic's roar;
·ough Calpe's strait the rolling tides advance,
ɛep slightly by the half-tamed land of France,
ɨh o'er the old Spaniard's cradle, and would fain
ite Ausonia to the mighty main:
driven from thence awhile, yet not for aye,
ak o'er th' Ægean, mindful of the day
Salamis! — there, there the waves arise,
to be lull'd by tyrant victories.
ıe, lost, abandon'd in their utmost need
Christians, unto whom they gave their creed,
: desolated lands, the ravaged isle,
: foster'd feud encouraged to beguile,
: aid evaded, and the cold delay,
long'd but in the hope to make a prey; — (2)

[The famous hymn, ascribed to Callistratus: —

" Cover'd with myrtle-wreaths, I'll wear my sword
Like brave Harmodius, and his patriot friend
Aristogeiton, who the laws restored,
The tyrant slew, and bade oppression end," &c. &c.]

[*For the first authentic* account of the Russian intrigues in Greece,

These, these shall tell the tale, and Greece can show
The false friend worse than the infuriate foe.
But this is well: Greeks only should free Greece,
Not the barbarian, with his mask of peace.
How should the autocrat of bondage be
The king of serfs, and set the nations free?
Better still serve the haughty Mussulman,
Than swell the Cossaque's prowling caravan;
Better still toil for masters, than await,
The slave of slaves, before a Russian gate,—
Number'd by hordes, a human capital,
A live estate, existing but for thrall,
Lotted by thousands, as a meet reward
For the first courtier in the Czar's regard;
While their immediate owner never tastes
His sleep, *sans* dreaming of Siberia's wastes;
Better succumb even to their own despair,
And drive the camel than purvey the bear.

VII.

But not alone within the hoariest clime
Where Freedom dates her birth with that of Time,
And not alone where, plunged in night, a crowd
Of Incas darken to a dubious cloud,
The dawn revives: renown'd, romantic Spain
Holds back the invader from her soil again.
Not now the Roman tribe nor Punic horde
Demand her fields as lists to prove the sword;
Not now the Vandal or the Visigoth
Pollute the plains, alike abhorring both;

---

in the years alluded to, see Gordon's "History of the Greek Revolution" (1832), vol. i.]

Nor old Pelayo on his mountain rears
The warlike fathers of a thousand years.
That seed is sown and reap'd, as oft the Moor
Sighs to remember on his dusky shore.
Long in the peasant's song or poet's page
Has dwelt the memory of Abencerrage;
The Zegri, and the captive victors, flung
Back to the barbarous realm from whence they sprung.
But these are gone — their faith, their swords, their sway,
Yet left more anti-christian foes than they:
The bigot-monarch and the butcher priest,
The Inquisition, with her burning feast,
The faith's red "auto," fed with human fuel,
While sate the catholic Moloch, calmly cruel,
Enjoying, with inexorable eye,
That fiery festival of agony!
The stern or feeble sovereign, one or both
By turns; the haughtiness whose pride was sloth:
The long degenerate noble; the debased
Hidalgo, and the peasant less disgraced,
But more degraded; the unpeopled realm;
The once proud navy which forgot the helm;
The once impervious phalanx disarray'd;
The idle forge that form'd Toledo's blade;
The foreign wealth that flow'd on ev'ry shore,
Save hers who earn'd it with the natives' gore;
The very language which might vie with Rome's,
And once was known to nations like their homes,
Neglected or forgotten: — such was Spain;
But such she is not, nor shall be again.

These worst, these *home* invaders, felt and feel
The new Numantine soul of old Castile.
Up! up again! undaunted Tauridor!
The bull of Phalaris renews his roar;
Mount, chivalrous Hidalgo! not in vain
Revive the cry — "Iago! and close Spain!"(1)
Yes, close her with your armed bosoms round,
And form the barrier which Napoleon found,—
The exterminating war, the desert plain,
The streets without a tenant, save the slain;
The wild sierra, with its wilder troop
Of vulture-plumed guerrillas, on the stoop
For their incessant prey; the desperate wall
Of Saragossa, mightiest in her fall;
The man nerved to a spirit, and the maid
Waving her more than Amazonian blade; (2)
The knife of Arragon (3), Toledo's steel;
The famous lance of chivalrous Castile;
The unerring rifle of the Catalan;
The Andalusian courser in the van;
The torch to make a Moscow of Madrid;
And in each heart the spirit of the Cid:—
Such have been, such shall be, such are. Advance,
And win — not Spain, but thine own freedom, France!

(1) ["Santiago y serra España!" the old Spanish war-cry.]

(2) [See *ante*, Vol. VIII. p. 42.]

(3) The Arragonians are peculiarly dexterous in the use of this weapon, and displayed it particularly in former French wars.

VIII.

But lo! a Congress! (1) What! that hallow'd name
Which freed the Atlantic? May we hope the same
For outworn Europe? With the sound arise,
Like Samuel's shade to Saul's monarchic eyes,
The prophets of young Freedom, summon'd far
From climes of Washington and Bolivar;
Henry, the forest-born Demosthenes,
Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas; (2)
And stoic Franklin's energetic shade,
Robed in the lightnings which his hand allay'd;
And Washington, the tyrant-tamer, wake,
To bid us blush for these old chains, or break.
But *who* compose this senate of the few
That should redeem the many? *Who* renew
This consecrated name, till now assign'd
To councils held to benefit mankind?
Who now assemble at the holy call?
The blest Alliance, which says three are all!
An earthly trinity! which wears the shape
Of heaven's, as man is mimick'd by the ape.
A pious unity! in purpose one—
To melt three fools to a Napoleon.
Why, Egypt's gods were rational to these;
Their dogs and oxen knew their own degrees,

(1) [The Congress of the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, Prussia, &c. &c. &c. which assembled at Verona, in the autumn of 1822.]

(2) [Patrick Henry, of Virginia, a leading member of the American Congress, died in June, 1797. Lord Byron alludes to his famous speech in 1765, in which, on saying, "Cæsar had his Brutus—Charles the First had his Cromwell—and George the Third ——" Henry was interrupted with a shout of "Treason! treason!!"—but coolly finished the sentence with —"*George the Third may profit by their example.*"—E.]

And, quiet in their kennel or their shed,
Cared little, so that they were duly fed;
But these, more hungry, must have something more,
The power to bark and bite, to toss and gore.
Ah! how much happier were good Æsop's frogs
Than we! for ours are animated logs,
With ponderous malice swaying to and fro,
And crushing nations with a stupid blow;
All dully anxious to leave little work
Unto the revolutionary stork.

IX.

Thrice blest Verona! since the holy three
With their imperial presence shine on thee;
Honour'd by them, thy treacherous site forgets
The vaunted tomb of "all the Capulets;" (1)
Thy Scaligers—for what was "Dog the Great,"
"Can Grande," (2) (which I venture to translate,)
To these sublimer pugs? Thy poet too,
Catullus, whose old laurels yield to new; (3)

(1) ["I have been over Verona. The amphitheatre is wonderful—beats even Greece. Of the truth of Juliet's story, they seem tenacious to a degree, insisting on the fact—giving a date (1303), and showing a tomb. It is a plain, open, and partly decayed sarcophagus, with withered leaves in it, in a wild and desolate conventual garden, once a cemetery, now ruined to the very graves. The situation struck me as very appropriate to the legend, being blighted as their love. I have brought away a few pieces of the granite, to give to my daughter and my nieces. The Gothic monuments of the Scaliger princes pleased me, but 'a poor virtuoso am I.'"—*B. Letters, Nov.* 1816.]

(2) [Cane I. Della Scala, surnamed the Great, died in 1329: he was the protector of Dante, who celebrated him as "il Gran Lombardo."—E.]

(3) [Verona has been distinguished as the cradle of many illustrious men. There is one still living—

Per cui la fama in te chiara risuona
Egregia, eccelsa, alma Verona,—

ne amphitheatre, where Romans sate;
l Dante's exile shelter'd by thy gate;
r good old man, whose world was all within
r wall, nor knew the country held him in:(1)
uld that the royal guests it girds about
re so far like, as never to get out!
shout! inscribe! rear monuments of shame,
tell Oppression that the world is tame!
wd to the theatre with loyal rage,
: comedy is not upon the stage;
: show is rich in ribandry and stars,
:n gaze upon it through thy dungeon bars;
ɔ thy permitted palms, kind Italy,
thus much still thy fetter'd hands are free!

ın Ippolito Pindemonte, a poet who has caught a portion of that sun
ɜ setting beams yet gild the horizon of Italy. His rural pieces, for
chaste style of colouring, their repose, and their keeping, may be
o be in poetry, what the landscapes of Claude Lorraine are in pic.
— Rose.]

[Claudian's famous old man of Verona, "qui suburbium nunquam
sus est." — The Latin verses are beautifully imitated by Cowley:—

"Happy the man who his whole life doth bound
Within th' enclosure of his little ground:
Happy the man whom the same humble place
(Th' hereditary cottage of his race)
From his first rising infancy has known,
And, by degrees, sees gently bending down,
With natural propension, to that earth
Which both preserved his life and gave him birth.
Him no false distant lights, by Fortune set,
Could ever into foolish wanderings get;
No change of Consuls marks to him the year:
The change of seasons is his calendar," &c. &c.]

X.

Resplendent sight! Behold the coxcomb Czar,(1)
The autocrat of waltzes and of war!
As eager for a plauditas a realm,
And just as fit for flirting as the helm;
A Calmuck beauty with a Cossack wit,
And generous spirit, when 'tis not frost-bit;
Now half dissolving to a liberal thaw,
But harden'd back whene'er the morning's raw;
With no objection to true liberty,
Except that it would make the nations free.
How well the imperial dandy prates of peace!
How fain, if Greeks would be his slaves, free Greece!
How nobly gave he back the Poles their Diet,
Then told pugnacious Poland to be quiet!
How kindly would he send the mild Ukraine,
With all her pleasant pulks, to lecture Spain!
How royally show off in proud Madrid
His goodly person, from the South long hid!
A blessing cheaply purchased, the world knows,
By having Muscovites for friends or foes.
Proceed, thou namesake of great Philip's son!
La Harpe, thine Aristotle, beckons on;
And that which Scythia was to him of yore
Find with thy Scythians on Iberia's shore.
Yet think upon, thou somewhat aged youth,
Thy predecessor on the banks of Pruth;

(1) [The Emperor Alexander; who died in 1825.]

ıou hast to aid thee, should his lot be thine,
ıny an old woman, but no Catherine. (1)
ain, too, hath rocks, and rivers, and defiles—
ıe bear may rush into the lion's toils.
tal to Goths are Xeres' sunny fields;(2)
ıink'st thou to thee Napoleon's victor yields?
:tter reclaim thy deserts, turn thy swords
ploughshares, shave and wash thy Bashkir hordes,
:deem thy realms from slavery and the knout,
ıan follow headlong in the fatal route,
infest the clime whose skies and laws are pure
ith thy foul legions. Spain wants no manure:
:r soil is fertile, but she feeds no foe;
:r vultures, too, were gorged not long ago;
ıd wouldst thou furnish them with fresher prey?
as! thou wilt not conquer, but purvey.
m Diogenes, though Russ and Hun
ınd between mine and many a myriad's sun;
t were I not Diogenes, I'd wander
ther a worm than *such* an Alexander!

) The dexterity of Catherine extricated Peter (called the Great by
:tesy), when surrounded by the Mussulmans on the banks of the river
th. [For particulars of this transaction, see Barrow's "Peter the
at," p. 220.]

) ["Eight thousand men had to Asturias march'd
Beneath Count Julian's banner; the remains
Of that brave army which in Africa
So well against the Mussulman made head,
Till sense of injuries insupportable,
And raging thirst of vengeance, overthrew
Their leader's noble spirit. To revenge
His quarrel, twice that number left their bones,
Slain in unnatural battle, on the field
Of Xeres, where the sceptre from the Goths
By *righteous Heaven* was reft."—*Southey's* Roderick.]

Be slaves who will, the cynic shall be free;
His tub hath tougher walls than Sinopè:
Still will he hold his lantern up to scan
The face of monarchs for an " honest man."

XI.

And what doth Gaul, the all-prolific land
Of *ne plus ultra* ultras and their band
Of mercenaries? and her noisy chambers
And tribune, which each orator first clambers
Before he finds a voice, and when 'tis found,
Hears " the lie" echo for his answer round?
Our British Commons sometimes deign to " he
A Gallic senate hath more tongue than ear;
Even Constant, their sole master of debate,
Must fight next day his speech to vindicate.
But this costs little to true Franks, who had ra
Combat than listen, were it to their father.
What is the simple standing of a shot,
To listening long, and interrupting not?
Though this was not the method of old Rome,
When Tully fulmined o'er each vocal dome,
Demosthenes has sanction'd the transaction,
In saying eloquence meant " Action, action!"

XII.

But where's the monarch? hath he dined? or
Groans beneath indigestion's heavy debt?
Have revolutionary patés risen,
And turn'd the royal entrails to a prison?
Have discontented movements stirr'd the troop
Or have *no* movements follow'd traitorous soup

Carbonaro(1) cooks not carbonadoed
course enough? or doctors dire dissuaded
ɛtion? Ah! in thy dejected looks
l all France's treason in her cooks!
classic Louis! is it, canst thou say,
able to be the "Desiré?"
wouldst thou leave calm Hartwell's green
abode, (2)
an table, and Horatian ode,
ıle a people who will not be ruled,
love much rather to be scourged than school'd?
thine was not the temper or the taste
hrones; the table sees thee better placed:
ld Epicurean, form'd, at best,
ɛ a kind host and as good a guest,
lk of letters, and to know by heart
half the poet's, *all* the gourmand's art;
ıolar always, now and then a wit,
ɣentle when digestion may permit;—
ot to govern lands enslaved or free;
ɣout was martyrdom enough for thee.

XIII.

noble Albion pass without a phrase
a bold Briton in her wonted praise?

ccording to Botta, the Neapolitan republicans who, during the reign Joachim, fled to the recesses of the Abruzzi, and there formed a onfederacy, were the first that assumed the designation, since all over Italy, of "Carbonari," (colliers).]

artwell, in Buckinghamshire—the residence of Louis XVIII. dur- atter years of the Emigration.]

" Arts—arms—and George—and glory—and t
isles—
And happy Britain—wealth—and Freedom's smiles
White cliffs, that held invasion far aloof—
Contented subjects, all alike tax-proof—
Proud Wellington, with eagle beak so curl'd,
That nose, the hook where he suspends the world!
And Waterloo—and trade—and——(hush! not y
A syllable of imposts or of debt)——
And ne'er (enough) lamented Castlereagh,
Whose penknife slit a goose-quill t' other day—
And ' pilots who have weather'd every storm'—
(But, no, not even for rhyme's sake, name Reform
These are the themes thus sung so oft before,
Methinks we need not sing them any more;
Found in so many volumes far and near,
There's no occasion you should find them here.
Yet something may remain perchance to chime
With reason, and, what's stranger still, with rhy
Even this thy genius, Canning! may permit,
Who, bred a statesman, still wast born a wit,
And never, even in that dull House, couldst tam
To unleaven'd prose thine own poetic flame;
Our last, our best, our only orator,(3)
Even I can praise thee—Tories do no more:

(1) " Naso suspendit adunco." — *Horace.*
The Roman applies it to one who merely was imperious to his quaintance.

(2) ["The Pilot that weather'd the storm" is the burthen of a son honour of Pitt, by Canning.]

(3) ["I have never heard any one who fulfilled my ideal of an ora Grattan would have been near it, but for his harlequin delivery. Pitt I n

Nay, not so much;—they hate thee, man, because
Thy spirit less upholds them than it awes.
The hounds will gather to their huntsman's hollo,
And where he leads the duteous pack will follow;
But not for love mistake their yelling cry;
Their yelp for game is not an eulogy;
Less faithful far than the four-footed pack,
A dubious scent would lure the bipeds back.
Thy saddle-girths are not yet quite secure,
Nor royal stallion's feet extremely sure; (1)
The unwieldy old white horse is apt at last
To stumble, kick, and now and then stick fast
With his great self and rider in the mud:
But what of that? the animal shows blood.

XIV.

Alas, the country! how shall tongue or pen
Bewail her now *un*country gentlemen?
The last to bid the cry of warfare cease,
The first to make a malady of peace.

---

heard — Fox but once; and then he struck me as a debater, which to me seems as different from an orator as an improvisatore or a versifier from a poet. Grey is great, but it is not oratory. Canning is sometimes very like one. Whitbread was the Demosthenes of bad taste and vulgar vehemence, but strong, and English. Holland is impressive from sense and sincerity. Burdett is sweet and silvery as Belial himself, and, I think, the greatest favourite in Pandemonium." — *B. Diary*, 1821.]

(1) [On the suicide of Lord Londonderry, in August, 1822, Mr. Canning, who had prepared to sail for India as Governor-General, was made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, — not much, it was alleged, to the personal satisfaction of George the Fourth, or of the high Tories in the cabinet. He lived to verify some of the predictions of the poet — to abandon the *foreign* policy of his predecessor — to break up the Tory party by a coalition with the Whigs — and to prepare the way for *Reform* in Parliament. — E.]

For what were all these country patriots born?
To hunt, and vote, and raise the price of corn?
But corn, like every mortal thing, must fall,
Kings, conquerors, and markets most of all.
And must ye fall with every ear of grain?
Why would you trouble Buonaparte's reign?
He was your great Triptolemus; his vices
Destroy'd but realms, and still maintain'd your prices;
He amplified to every lord's content
The grand agrarian alchymy, hight *rent*.
Why did the tyrant stumble on the Tartars,
And lower wheat to such desponding quarters?
Why did you chain him on yon isle so lone?
The man was worth much more upon his throne.
True, blood and treasure boundlessly were spilt,
But what of that? the Gaul may bear the guilt;
But bread was high, the farmer paid his way,
And acres told upon the appointed day.
But where is now the goodly audit ale?
The purse-proud tenant, never known to fail?
The farm which never yet was left on hand?
The marsh reclaim'd to most improving land?
The impatient hope of the expiring lease?
The doubling rental? What an evil's peace!
In vain the prize excites the ploughman's skill,
In vain the Commons pass their patriot bill;
The *landed interest*—(you may understand
The phrase much better leaving out the *land*)—
The land self-interest groans from shore to shore,
For fear that plenty should attain the poor.

) again, ye rents! exalt your notes,
e the ministry will lose their votes,
atriotism, so delicately nice,
aves will lower to the market price;
! " the loaves and fishes," once so high,
)ne—their oven closed, their ocean dry,
ought remains of all the millions spent,
ting to grow moderate and content.
who are not so, *had* their turn—and turn
still flows from Fortune's equal urn;
et their virtue be its own reward,
)are the blessings which themselves prepared.
ese inglorious Cincinnati swarm,
rs of war, dictators of the farm;
ploughshare was the sword in hireling hands,
fields manured by gore of other lands;
) their barns, these Sabine tillers sent
brethren out to battle—why? for rent!
fter year they voted cent. per cent.,
sweat, and tear-wrung millions—why? for rent!
'oar'd, they dined, they drank, they swore they meant
for England—why then live?—for rent!
eace has made one general malcontent
se high-market patriots; war was rent!
love of country, millions all mis-spent,
econcile? by reconciling rent!
ill they not repay the treasures lent?
own with every thing, and up with rent!
good, ill, health, wealth, joy, or discontent,
end, aim, religion—rent, rent, rent!

Thou sold'st thy birthright, Esau! for a mess;
Thou shouldst have gotten more, or eaten less;
Now thou hast swill'd thy pottage, thy demands
Are idle; Israel says the bargain stands.
Such, landlords! was your appetite for war,
And, gorged with blood, you grumble at a scar!
What! would they spread their earthquake even o'er
cash?
And when land crumbles, bid firm paper crash?
So rent may rise, bid bank and nation fall,
And found on 'Change a *Fundling* Hospital?
Lo, Mother Church, while all religion writhes,
Like Niobe, weeps o'er her offspring, Tithes;
The prelates go to—where the saints have gone,
And proud pluralities subside to one;
Church, state, and faction wrestle in the dark,
Toss'd by the deluge in their common ark.
Shorn of her bishops, banks, and dividends,
Another Babel soars—but Britain ends.
And why? to pamper the self-seeking wants,
And prop the hill of these agrarian ants.
"Go to these ants, thou sluggard, and be wise;"
Admire their patience through each sacrifice,
Till taught to feel the lesson of their pride,
The price of taxes and of homicide;
Admire their justice, which would fain deny
The debt of nations:—pray *who made it high?*

XV.

Or turn to sail between those shifting rocks,
The new Symplegades—the crushing Stocks,
Where Midas might again his wish behold
In real paper or imagined gold.

ıagic palace of Alcina shows
vealth than Britain ever had to lose,
ıll her atoms of unleaven'd ore,
l her pebbles from Pactolus' shore.
Fortune plays, while Rumour holds the stake,
ıe world trembles to bid brokers break.
.ch is Britain! not indeed in mines,
ce or plenty, corn or oil, or wines;
d of Canaan, full of milk and honey,
ıve in paper shekels) ready money:
. us not to own the truth refuse,
'er Christian land so rich in Jews?
parted with their teeth to good King John,
ɔw, ye kings! they kindly draw your own;
tes, all things, all sovereigns they control,
aft a loan "from Indus to the pole."
ınker—broker—baron(1)—brethren, speed
these bankrupt tyrants in their need.
ese alone; Columbia feels no less
ɜpeculations follow each success;
ıilanthropic Israel deigns to drain
ild per-centage from exhausted Spain.

' head of the illustrious house of Montmorenci has usually been d "le premier baron Chrétien;" his ancestor having, it is sup- ɜn the first *noble* convert to Christianity in France. Lord Byron alludes to the well known joke of Talleyrand, who, meeting the Montmorenci at the same party with M. Rothschild, soon after had been *ennobled* by the Emperor of Austria, is said to have ave to present *M. le premier baron Juif* to *M. le premier baron* —E.]

Not without Abraham's seed can Russia march;
'Tis gold, not steel, that rears the conqueror's arch
Two Jews, a chosen people, can command
In every realm their scripture-promised land:—
Two Jews keep down the Romans, and uphold
The accursed Hun, more brutal than of old:
Two Jews—but not Samaritans—direct
The world, with all the spirit of their sect.
What is the happiness of earth to them?
A congress forms their "New Jerusalem,"
Where baronies and orders both invite—
Oh, holy Abraham! dost thou see the sight?
Thy followers mingling with these royal swine,
Who spit not "on their Jewish gaberdine,"
But honour them as portion of the show—
(Where now, oh pope! is thy forsaken toe?
Could it not favour Judah with some kicks?
Or has it ceased to "kick against the pricks?")
On Shylock's shore behold them stand afresh,
To cut from nations' hearts their "pound of flesh."

XVI.

Strange sight this Congress! destined to unite
All that's incongruous, all that's opposite.
I speak not of the Sovereigns—they're alike,
A common coin as ever mint could strike:
But those who sway the puppets, pull the strings,
Have more of motley than their heavy kings.
Jews, authors, generals, charlatans, combine,
While Europe wonders at the vast design:
There Metternich, power's foremost parasite,
Cajoles; there Wellington forgets to fight;

here Chateaubriand forms new books of martyrs ; (1)
nd subtle Greeks (2) intrigue for stupid Tartars ;
here Montmorenci, the sworn foe to charters, (3)
urns a diplomatist of great eclat,
o furnish articles for the " Débats ;
f war so certain — yet not quite so sure
s his dismissal in the " Moniteur."
las ! how could his cabinet thus err ?
an peace be worth an ultra-minister ?
e falls indeed, perhaps to rise again,
Almost as quickly as he conquer'd Spain." (4)

XVII.

nough of this — a sight more mournful woos
he averted eye of the reluctant muse.
he imperial daughter, the imperial bride,
he imperial victim — sacrifice to pride ;
he mother of the hero's hope, the boy,
he young Astyanax of modern Troy ; (5)

(1) Monsieur Chateaubriand, who has not forgotten the author in the inister, received a handsome compliment at Verona from a literary overeign : " Ah ! Monsieur C., are you related to that Chateaubriand ho — who — who has written *something ?*" (écrit *quelque chose !*) It said that the author of Atala repented him for a moment of his gitimacy.

(2) [Count Capo d'Istrias — afterwards President of Greece. The unt was murdered, in September, 1831, by the brother and son of a inote chief whom he had imprisoned.]

(3) [The Duke de Montmorenci-Laval.]

(4) [From Pope's verses on Lord Peterborough : —

" And he, whose lightning pierced the Iberian lines,
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines,
Or tames the genius of the stubborn plain,
Almost as quickly as he conquer'd Spain."]

[Napoleon François Charles Joseph, Duke of Reichstadt, died at the e of Schönbrunn, July 22. 1832, having just attained his tw]

The still pale shadow of the loftiest queen
That earth has yet to see, or e'er hath seen;
She flits amidst the phantoms of the hour,
The theme of pity, and the wreck of power.
Oh, cruel mockery! Could not Austria spare
A daughter? What did France's widow there?
Her fitter place was by St. Helen's wave,
Her only throne is in Napoleon's grave.
But, no,—she still must hold a petty reign,
Flank'd by her formidable chamberlain;
The martial Argus, whose not hundred eyes
Must watch her through these paltry pageantries.(1)
What though she share no more, and shared in vain
A sway surpassing that of Charlemagne,
Which swept from Moscow to the southern seas!
Yet still she rules the pastoral realm of cheese,
Where Parma views the traveller resort
To note the trappings of her mimic court.
But she appears! Verona sees her shorn
Of all her beams—while nations gaze and mourn
Ere yet her husband's ashes have had time
To chill in their inhospitable clime;
(If e'er those awful ashes can grow cold;—
But no,—their embers soon will burst the mould;
She comes!—the Andromache (but not Racine's,
Nor Homer's,)—Lo! on Pyrrhus' arm she leans!
Yes! the right arm, yet red from Waterloo,
Which cut her lord's half-shatter'd sceptre throug
Is offer'd and accepted! Could a slave
Do more? or less?—and *he* in his new grave!

(1) [Count Neipperg, chamberlain and second husband to Maria-Loui had but one eye. The count died in 1831. See *ante*, Vol. X. p. 11.]

Her eye, her cheek, betray no inward strife,
And the *ex*-empress grows as *ex* a wife!
So much for human ties in royal breasts!
Why spare men's feelings, when their own are jests?

XVIII.

But, tired of foreign follies, I turn home,
And sketch the group—the picture 's yet to come.
My muse 'gan weep, but, ere a tear was spilt,
She caught Sir William Curtis in a kilt!
While throng'd the chiefs of every Highland clan
To hail their brother, Vich Ian Alderman!
Guildhall grows Gael, and echoes with Erse roar,
While all the Common Council cry "Claymore!"
To see proud Albyn's tartans as a belt
Gird the gross sirloin of a city Celt, (1)
She burst into a laughter so extreme,
That I awoke—and lo! it was *no* dream!

Here, reader, will we pause:—if there's no harm in
This first—you'll have, perhaps, a second "Carmen."

(1) [George the Fourth is said to have been somewhat annoyed, on entering the levee-room at Holyrood (Aug. 1822.) in full Stuart tartan, to see only one figure similarly attired (and of similar bulk)—that of Sir William Curtis. The city knight had every thing complete—even the *knife* stuck in the garter. He asked the King, if he did not think him well dressed. "Yes!" replied his Majesty, "only you have no *spoon* in your *hose*." The devourer of turtle had a fine engraving executed of himself in his Celtic attire.—E.]

THE ISLAND;(1)

OR,

CHRISTIAN AND HIS COMRADES. (2)

1) [" The Island" was written at Genoa, early in the year 1823, and olished in the June following.]

2) [We are taught by The Book of sacred history, that the disobedience our first parents entailed on our globe of earth a sinful and a suffering ce. In our time there has sprung up from the most abandoned of this ful family — from pirates, mutineers, and murderers — a little society, hich, under the precepts of that sacred volume, is characterised by reli- on, morality, and innocence. The discovery of this happy people, as xpected as it was accidental, and all that regards their condition and tory, partake so much of the romantic, as to render the story not ill pted for an epic poem. Lord Byron, indeed, has partially treated the ject; but, by blending two incongruous stories, and leaving both of m imperfect, and by mixing up fact with fiction, has been less felicitous n usual; for, beautiful as many passages in his " Island" are, in a on where every tree, and flower, and fountain, breathe poetry, yet, whole, the poem is deficient in dramatic effect. — Barrow.]

THE foundation of the following story will be found partly in Lieutenant Bligh's "Narrative of the Mutiny and Seizure of the Bounty, in the South Seas, in 1789;" and partly in "Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands."(1)

Genoa, 1823.

(1) [The hitherto scattered materials of the "Eventful History of the Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of the Bounty," with many important and most interesting additions, from the records of the Admiralty, and the family papers of Captain Heywood, R. N. have lately been collected and arranged by Mr. Barrow, in a little volume, to which the reader of this poem is referred, and from which every young officer of the navy may derive valuable instruction. — E.]

THE ISLAND.

CANTO THE FIRST.

I.

THE morning watch was come; the vessel lay
Her course, and gently made her liquid way;
The cloven billow flash'd from off her prow
In furrows form'd by that majestic plough;
The waters with their world were all before;
Behind, the South Sea's many an islet shore.
The quiet night, now dappling, 'gan to wane,
Dividing darkness from the dawning main;
The dolphins, not unconscious of the day,
Swam high, as eager of the coming ray;
The stars from broader beams began to creep,
And lift their shining eyelids from the deep;
The sail resumed its lately shadow'd white,
And the wind flutter'd with a freshening flight;
The purpling ocean owns the coming sun,
But ere he break—a deed is to be done

II.

The gallant chief within his cabin slept,
Secure in those by whom the watch was kept:

His dreams were of Old England's welcome shore,
Of toils rewarded, and of dangers o'er;
His name was added to the glorious roll
Of those who search the storm-surrounded Pole.
The worst was over, and the rest seem'd sure,(1)
And why should not his slumber be secure?
Alas! his deck was trod by unwilling feet,
And wilder hands would hold the vessel's sheet;
Young hearts, which languish'd for some sunny isle,
Where summer years and summer women smile;
Men without country, who, too long estranged,
Had found no native home, or found it changed,
And, half uncivilised, preferr'd the cave
Of some soft savage to the uncertain wave—
The gushing fruits that nature gave untill'd;
The wood without a path but where they will'd;
The field o'er which promiscuous Plenty pour'd
Her horn; the equal land without a lord;
The wish—which ages have not yet subdued
In man—to have no master save his mood; (2)

(1) ["A few hours before, my situation had been peculiarly flattering: I had a ship in the most perfect order, stored with every necessary, both for health and service; the object of the voyage was attained, and two thirds of it now completed. The remaining part had every prospect of success." —BLIGH.]

(2) ["The women of Otaheite are handsome, mild, and cheerful in manners and conversation, possessed of great sensibility, and have sufficient delicacy to make them be admired and beloved. The chiefs were so much attached to our people, that they rather encouraged their stay among them than otherwise, and even made them promises of large possessions. Under these and many other concomitant circumstances, it ought hardly to be the subject of surprise that a set of sailors, most of them void of connections, should be led away, where they had the power of fixing themselves, in the midst of plenty, in one of the finest islands in the world, where there was no necessity to labour, and where the allurements of dissipation are beyond any conception that can be formed of it." —BLIGH.]

The earth, whose mine was on its face, unsold,
The glowing sun and produce all its gold;
The freedom which can call each grot a home;
The general garden, where all steps may roam,
Where Nature owns a nation as her child,
Exulting in the enjoyment of the wild;
Their shells, their fruits, the only wealth they know,
Their unexploring navy, the canoe;
Their sport, the dashing breakers and the chase;
Their strangest sight, an European face:—
Such was the country which these strangers yearn'd
To see again; a sight they dearly earn'd.

III.

Awake, bold Bligh! the foe is at the gate!
Awake! awake!——Alas! it is too late!
Fiercely beside thy cot the mutineer
Stands, and proclaims the reign of rage and fear.
Thy limbs are bound, the bayonet at thy breast;
The hands, which trembled at thy voice, arrest;
Dragg'd o'er the deck, no more at thy command
The obedient helm shall veer, the sail expand;
That savage spirit, which would lull by wrath
Its desperate escape from duty's path,
Glares round thee, in the scarce believing eyes
Of those who fear the chief they sacrifice:
For ne'er can man his conscience all assuage,
Unless he drain the wine of passion—rage.

IV.

In vain, not silenced by the eye of death,
Thou call'st the *loyal with* thy menaced breath:—

They come not; they are few, and, overawed,
Must acquiesce, while sterner hearts applaud.
In vain thou dost demand the cause: a curse
Is all the answer, with the threat of worse.
Full in thine eyes is waved the glittering blade,
Close to thy throat the pointed bayonet laid.
The levell'd muskets circle round thy breast
In hands as steel'd to do the deadly rest.
Thou darest them to their worst, exclaiming—"Fire!
But they who pitied not could yet admire;
Some lurking remnant of their former awe
Restrain'd them longer than their broken law;
They would not dip their souls at once in blood,
But left thee to the mercies of the flood. (1)

V.

"Hoist out the boat!" was now the leader's cry;
And who dare answer "No!" to Mutiny,

(1) ["Just before sunrise, while I was yet asleep, Mr. Christian, wit the master at arms, gunner's mate, and Thomas Burkitt, seaman, cam into my cabin, and, seizing me, tied my hands with a cord behind my back threatening me with instant death, if I spoke or made the least noise. nevertheless called out as loud as I could, in hopes of assistance; but th officers not of their party were already secured by sentinels at their door At my own cabin door were three men, besides the four within: all ex cept Christian had muskets and bayonets; he had only a cutlass. I wa dragged out of bed, and forced on deck in my shirt. On demanding th reason of such violence, the only answer was abuse for not holding m tongue. The boatswain was then ordered to hoist out the launch, accom panied by a threat, if he did not do it instantly, to take care of himsel The boat being hoisted out, Mr. Heyward and Mr. Hallet, two of th midshipmen, and Mr. Samuel, the clerk, were ordered into it. I demande the intention of giving this order, and endeavoured to persuade the peop near me not to persist in such acts of violence; but it was to no effec for the constant answer was, 'Hold your tongue, or you are dead th moment!'"—BLIGH.]

In the first dawning of the drunken hour,
The Saturnalia of unhoped-for power?
The boat is lower'd with all the haste of hate,
With its slight plank between thee and thy fate;
Her only cargo such a scant supply
As promises the death their hands deny;
And just enough of water and of bread
To keep, some days, the dying from the dead:
Some cordage, canvass, sails, and lines, and twine,
But treasures all to hermits of the brine,
Were added after, to the earnest prayer
Of those who saw no hope, save sea and air;
And last, that trembling vassal of the Pole—
The feeling compass—Navigation's soul.(1)

VI.

And now the self-elected chief finds time
To stun the first sensation of his crime,
And raise it in his followers—"Ho! the bowl!"(2)
Lest passion should return to reason's shoal.
"Brandy for heroes!"(3) Burke could once ex-
No doubt a liquid path to epic fame; [claim—

(1) ["The boatswain and those seamen who were to be put into the boat were allowed to collect twine, canvass, lines, sails, cordage, an eight-and-twenty-gallon cask of water; and Mr. Samuel got one hundred and fifty pounds of bread, with a small quantity of rum and wine; also a quadrant and compass."—BLIGH.]

(2) ["The mutineers having thus forced those of the seamen whom they wished to get rid of into the boat, Christian directed a dram to be served to each of his crew."—BLIGH.]

(3) ["It appears to have been Dr. Johnson who thus gave honour to Cognac.—"He was persuaded," says Boswell, "to take one glass of claret. He shook his head, and said, 'Poor stuff!—No, Sir, claret is the liquor for boys; port for men; but he who aspires to be a hero (smiling) must drink brandy.'" See CROKER'S *Boswell*, vol. iv. p. 252.—E.]

And such the new-born heroes found it here,
And drain'd the draught with an applauding cheer.
" Huzza! for Otaheite!" was the cry.
How strange such shouts from sons of Mutiny!
The gentle island, and the genial soil,
The friendly hearts, the feasts without a toil,
The courteous manners but from nature caught,
The wealth unhoarded, and the love unbought;
Could these have charms for rudest sea-boys, driven
Before the mast by every wind of heaven?
And now, even now prepared with others' woes
To earn mild virtue's vain desire, repose?
Alas! such is our nature! all but aim
At the same end by pathways not the same;
Our means, our birth, our nation, and our name,
Our fortune, temper, even our outward frame,
Are far more potent o'er our yielding clay
Than aught we know beyond our little day.
Yet still there whispers the small voice within,
Heard through Gain's silence, and o'er Glory's din
Whatever creed be taught or land be trod,
Man's conscience is the oracle of God.

VII.

The launch is crowded with the faithful few
Who wait their chief, a melancholy crew:
But some remain'd reluctant on the deck
Of that proud vessel—now a moral wreck—
And view'd their captain's fate with piteous eyes;
While others scoff'd his augur'd miseries,
Sneer'd at the prospect of his pigmy sail,
And the slight bark so laden and so frail.

The tender nautilus, who steers his prow,
The sea-born sailor of his shell canoe,
The ocean Mab, the fairy of the sea,
Seems far less fragile, and, alas! more free.
He, when the lightning-wing'd tornados sweep
The surge, is safe — his port is in the deep —
And triumphs o'er the armadas of mankind,
Which shake the world, yet crumble in the wind.

VIII.

When all was now prepared, the vessel clear,
Which hail'd her master in the mutineer —
A seaman, less obdurate than his mates,
Show'd the vain pity which but irritates;
Watch'd his late chieftain with exploring eye,
And told, in signs, repentant sympathy;
Held the moist shaddock to his parched mouth,
Which felt exhaustion's deep and bitter drouth.
But soon observed, this guardian was withdrawn,
Nor further mercy clouds rebellion's dawn.(1)
Then forward stepp'd the bold and froward boy
His chief had cherish'd only to destroy,
And, pointing to the helpless prow beneath,
Exclaim'd, "Depart at once! delay is death!"
Yet then, even then, his feelings ceased not all:
In that last moment could a word recall
Remorse for the black deed as yet half done,
And what he hid from many show'd to one:

(1) ["Isaac Martin, I saw, had an inclination to assist me; and as he fed me with shaddock, my lips being quite parched, we explained each other's sentiments by looks. But this was observed, and he was removed. He then got into the boat, but was compelled to return." — BLIGH.]

When Bligh in stern reproach demanded where
Was now his grateful sense of former care?
Where all his hopes to see his name aspire,
And blazon Britain's thousand glories higher?
His feverish lips thus broke their gloomy spell,
"'Tis that! 'tis that! I am in hell! in hell!"(1)
No more he said; but urging to the bark
His chief, commits him to his fragile ark;
These the sole accents from his tongue that fell,
But volumes lurk'd below his fierce farewell.

IX.

The arctic sun rose broad above the wave;
The breeze now sank, now whisper'd from his cave;
As on the Æolian harp, his fitful wings
Now swell'd, now flutter'd o'er his ocean strings.
With slow, despairing oar, the abandon'd skiff
Ploughs its drear progress to the scarce-seen cliff,
Which lifts its peak a cloud above the main:
That boat and ship shall never meet again!

(1) ["Christian then said, 'Come, Captain Bligh, your officers and men are now in the boat, and you must go with them: if you attempt to make the least resistance, you will instantly be put to death;' and, without further ceremony, I was forced over the side by a tribe of armed ruffians, where they untied my hands. Being in the boat, we were veered astern by a rope. A few pieces of pork were thrown to us, also the four cutlasses. After having been kept some time to make sport for these unfeeling wretches, and having undergone much ridicule, we were at length cast adrift in the open ocean. Eighteen persons were with me in the boat. When we were sent away, 'Huzza for Otaheite!' was frequently heard among the mutineers. Christian, the chief of them, was of a respectable family in the north of England. While they were forcing me out of the ship, I asked him whether this was a proper return for the many instances he had experienced of my friendship? He appeared disturbed at the question, and answered, with much emotion, 'That — Captain Bligh — that is the thing — I am in hell — I am in hell!'" — Bligh.]

But 'tis not mine to tell their tale of grief,
Their constant peril, and their scant relief;
Their days of danger, and their nights of pain;
Their manly courage even when deem'd in vain;
The sapping famine, rendering scarce a son
Known to his mother in the skeleton;
The ills that lessen'd still their little store,
And starv'd even Hunger till he wrung no more;
The varying frowns and favours of the deep,
That now almost ingulfs, then leaves to creep
With crazy oar and shatter'd strength along
The tide that yields reluctant to the strong;
The incessant fever of that arid thirst
Which welcomes, as a well, the clouds that burst
Above their naked bones, and feels delight
In the cold drenching of the stormy night,
And from the outspread canvass gladly wrings
A drop to moisten life's all-gasping springs;
The savage foe escap'd, to seek again
More hospitable shelter from the main;
The ghastly spectres which were doom'd at last
To tell as true a tale of dangers past,
As ever the dark annals of the deep
Disclosed for man to dread or woman weep.

X.

We leave them to their fate, but not unknown
Nor unredress'd. Revenge may have her own:
Roused discipline aloud proclaims their cause,
And injured navies urge their broken laws.
Pursue we on his track the mutineer,
Whom distant vengeance had not taught to fear.

Wide o'er the wave—away! away! away!
Once more his eyes shall hail the welcome bay;
Once more the happy shores without a law
Receive the outlaws whom they lately saw;
Nature, and Nature's goddess—woman—woos
To lands where, save their conscience, none accuse;
Where all partake the earth without dispute,
And bread itself is gather'd as a fruit;(1)
Where none contest the fields, the woods, the streams:—
The goldless age, where gold disturbs no dreams,
Inhabits or inhabited the shore,
Till Europe taught them better than before:
Bestow'd her customs, and amended theirs,
But left her vices also to their heirs.
Away with this! behold them as they were,
Do good with Nature, or with Nature err.
"Huzza! for Otaheite!" was the cry,
As stately swept the gallant vessel by.
The breeze springs up; the lately flapping sail
Extends its arch before the growing gale;
In swifter ripples stream aside the seas,
Which her bold bow flings off with dashing ease.
Thus Argo(2) plough'd the Euxine's virgin foam;
But those she wafted still look'd back to home—
These spurn their country with their rebel bark,
And fly her as the raven fled the ark;
And yet they seek to nestle with the dove,
And tame their fiery spirits down to love.

(1) The now celebrated bread-fruit, to transplant which Captain Bligh's expedition was undertaken.

(2) [The vessel in which Jason embarked in quest of the golden fleece.]

CANTO THE SECOND.

I.

How pleasant were the songs of Toobonai, (1)
When summer's sun went down the coral bay!
Come, let us to the islet's softest shade,
And hear the warbling birds! the damsels said:
The wood-dove from the forest depth shall coo,
Like voices of the gods from Bolotoo;
We'll cull the flowers that grow above the dead,
For these most bloom where rests the warrior's head;
And we will sit in twilight's face, and see
The sweet moon glancing through the tooa tree,
The lofty accents of whose sighing bough
Shall sadly please us as we lean below;
Or climb the steep, and view the surf in vain
Wrestle with rocky giants o'er the main,
Which spurn in columns back the baffled spray.
How beautiful are these! how happy they,
Who, from the toil and tumult of their lives,
Steal to look down where nought but ocean strives!
Even he too loves at times the blue lagoon,
And smooths his ruffled mane beneath the moon.

(1) The first three sections are taken from an actual song of the Tonga Islanders, of which a prose translation is given in "Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands." Toobonai is *not* however one of them; but was one of those where Christian and the mutineers took refuge. I have altered and *added, but have retained* as much as possible of the original.

II.

Yes—from the sepulchre we'll gather flowers,
Then feast like spirits in their promised bowers,
Then plunge and revel in the rolling surf,
Then lay our limbs along the tender turf,
And, wet and shining from the sportive toil,
Anoint our bodies with the fragrant oil,
And plait our garlands gather'd from the grave,
And wear the wreaths that sprung from out the brave.
But lo! night comes, the Mooa woos us back,
The sound of mats are heard along our track;
Anon the torchlight dance shall fling its sheen
In flashing mazes o'er the Marly's green;
And we too will be there; we too recall
The memory bright with many a festival,
Ere Fiji blew the shell of war, when foes
For the first time were wafted in canoes.
Alas! for them the flower of mankind bleeds;
Alas! for them our fields are rank with weeds:
Forgotten is the rapture, or unknown,
Of wandering with the moon and love alone.
But be it so:—*they* taught us how to wield
The club, and rain our arrows o'er the field:
Now let them reap the harvest of their art!
But feast to-night! to-morrow we depart.
Strike up the dance! the cava bowl fill high!
Drain every drop!—to-morrow we may die.
In summer garments be our limbs array'd;
Around our waists the tappa's white display'd;
Thick wreaths shall form our coronal, like spring's,
And round our necks shall glance the hooni strings;

ll their brighter hues contrast the glow
: dusk bosoms that beat high below.

III.

w the dance is o'er—yet stay awhile;
use! nor yet put out the social smile.
rrow for the Mooa we depart,
t to-night—to-night is for the heart.
bestow the wreaths we gently woo,
ng enchantresses of gay Licoo!
vely are your forms! how every sense
o your beauties, soften'd, but intense,
) the flowers on Mataloco's steep,
fling their fragrance far athwart the deep!—
) will see Licoo; but—oh! my heart!—
do I say?—to-morrow we depart!

IV.

ose a song—the harmony of times
the winds blew Europe o'er these climes.
they had vices—such are Nature's growth—
ly the barbarian's—we have both:
rdor of civilisation, mix'd
ll the savage which man's fall hath fix'd.
ath not seen Dissimulation's reign,
ayers of Abel link'd to deeds of Cain?
ich would see may from his lattice view
ld World more degraded than the New,—
ew no more, save where Columbia rears
giants, born by Freedom to her spheres
Chimborazo, over air, earth, wave,
with his Titan eye, and sees no slave.

V.

Such was this ditty of Tradition's days,
Which to the dead a lingering fame conveys
In song, where fame as yet hath left no sign
Beyond the sound whose charm is half divine;
Which leaves no record to the sceptic eye,
But yields young history all to harmony;
A boy Achilles, with the centaur's lyre
In hand, to teach him to surpass his sire.
For one long-cherish'd ballad's simple stave,
Rung from the rock, or mingled with the wave,
Or from the bubbling streamlet's grassy side,
Or gathering mountain echoes as they glide,
Hath greater power o'er each true heart and ear,
Than all the columns Conquest's minions rear;
Invites, when hieroglyphics are a theme
For sages' labours or the student's dream;
Attracts, when History's volumes are a toil,—
The first, the freshest bud of Feeling's soil.
Such was this rude rhyme—rhyme is of the rude—
But such inspir'd the Norseman's solitude,
Who came and conquer'd; such, wherever rise
Lands which no foes destroy or civilise,
Exist: and what can our accomplish'd art
Of verse do more than reach the awaken'd heart?

VI.

And sweetly now those untaught melodies
Broke the luxurious silence of the skies,
The sweet siesta of a summer day,
The tropic afternoon of Tooboonai,

When every flower was bloom, and air was balm,
And the first breath began to stir the palm,
The first yet voiceless wind to urge the wave
All gently to refresh the thirsty cave,
Where sat the songstress with the stranger boy,
Who taught her passion's desolating joy,
Too powerful over every heart, but most
O'er those who know not how it may be lost;
O'er those who, burning in the new-born fire,
Like martyrs revel in their funeral pyre,
With such devotion to their ecstasy,
That life knows no such rapture as to die:
And die they do; for earthly life has nought
Match'd with that burst of nature, even in thought
And all our dreams of better life above
But close in one eternal gush of love.

VII.

There sat the gentle savage of the wild,
In growth a woman, though in years a child,
As childhood dates within our colder clime,
Where nought is ripen'd rapidly save crime;
The infant of an infant world, as pure
From nature—lovely, warm, and premature;
Dusky like night, but night with all her stars;
Or cavern sparkling with its native spars;
With eyes that were a language and a spell,
A form like Aphrodite's in her shell,
With all her loves around her on the deep,
Voluptuous as the first approach of sleep;
Yet full of life—for through her tropic cheek
The blush would make its way, and all but speak;

The sun-born blood suffused her neck, and threw
O'er her clear nut-brown skin a lucid hue,
Like coral reddening through the darken'd wave,
Which draws the diver to the crimson cave.
Such was this daughter of the southern seas,
Herself a billow in her energies,
To bear the bark of others' happiness,
Nor feel a sorrow till their joy grew less:
Her wild and warm yet faithful bosom knew
No joy like what it gave; her hopes ne'er drew
Aught from experience, that chill touchstone, whose
Sad proof reduces all things from their hues:
She fear'd no ill, because she knew it not,
Or what she knew was soon—too soon—forgot:
Her smiles and tears had pass'd, as light winds pass
O'er lakes to ruffle, not destroy, their glass,
Whose depths unsearch'd, and fountains from the hill,
Restore their surface, in itself so still,
Until the earthquake tear the naiad's cave,
Root up the spring, and trample on the wave,
And crush the living waters to a mass,
The amphibious desert of the dank morass!
And must their fate be hers? The eternal change
But grasps humanity with quicker range;
And they who fall but fall as worlds will fall,
To rise, if just, a spirit o'er them all.

VIII.

And who is he? the blue-eyed northern child (1)
Of isles more known to man, but scarce less wild;

(1) [George Stewart. "He was," says Bligh, "a young man of creditable parents in the Orkneys; at which place, on the return of the

The fair-hair'd offspring of the Hebrides,
Where roars the Pentland with its whirling seas;
Rock'd in his cradle by the roaring wind,
The tempest-born in body and in mind,
His young eyes opening on the ocean-foam,
Had from that moment deem'd the deep his home,
The giant comrade of his pensive moods,
The sharer of his craggy solitudes,
The only Mentor of his youth, where'er
His bark was borne; the sport of wave and air;
A careless thing, who placed his choice in chance,
Nursed by the legends of his land's romance;
Eager to hope, but not less firm to bear,
Acquainted with all feelings save despair
Placed in the Arab's clime, he would have been
As bold a rover as the sands have seen,
And braved their thirst with as enduring lip
As Ishmael, wafted on his desert-ship; (1)
Fix'd upon Chili's shore, a proud cacique;
On Hellas' mountains, a rebellious Greek;
Born in a tent, perhaps a Tamerlane;
Bred to a throne, perhaps unfit to reign.
For the same soul that rends its path to sway,
If rear'd to such, can find no further prey
Beyond itself, and must retrace its way (2)

Resolution from the South Seas, in 1780, we received so many civilities, that, on that account only, I should gladly have taken him with me; but, independent of this recommendation, he was a seaman, and had always borne a good character."]

(1) The "ship of the desert" is the Oriental figure for the camel or dromedary; and they deserve the metaphor well, — the former for his endurance, the latter for his swiftness.

(2) "Lucullus, when frugality could charm,
Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm." — POPE.

Plunging for pleasure into pain: the same
Spirit which made a Nero, Rome's worst shame,
A humbler state and discipline of heart,
Had form'd his glorious namesake's counterpart (1)
But grant his vices, grant them all his own,
How small their theatre without a throne!

IX.

Thou smilest;—these comparisons seem high
To those who scan all things with dazzled eye;
Link'd with the unknown name of one whose door
Has nought to do with glory or with Rome,
With Chili, Hellas, or with Araby;—
Thou smilest?—Smile; 'tis better thus than sigh;
Yet such he might have been; he was a man,
A soaring spirit, ever in the van,
A patriot hero or despotic chief,
To form a nation's glory or its grief,
Born under auspices which makes us more
Or less than we delight to ponder o'er.
But these are visions; say, what was he here?
A blooming boy, a truant mutineer.
The fair-hair'd Torquil, free as ocean's spray,
The husband of the bride of Toboonai.

(1) The consul Nero, who made the unequalled march which deceive Hannibal, and defeated Asdrubal; thereby accomplishing an achievemen almost unrivalled in military annals. The first intelligence of his return to Hannibal, was the sight of Asdrubal's head thrown into his camp. Whe Hannibal saw this, he exclaimed with a sigh, that "Rome would now b the mistress of the world." And yet to this victory of Nero's it might b owing that his imperial namesake reigned at all. But the infamy of th one has eclipsed the glory of the other. When the name of "Nero" heard, who thinks of the consul?—But such are human things.

X.

euha's side he sate, and watch'd the waters,—
ıa, the sun-flower of the island daughters,
born, (a birth at which the herald smiles,
out a scutcheon for these secret isles,)
long race, the valiant and the free,
naked knights of savage chivalry,
se grassy cairns ascend along the shore;
thine—I've seen—Achilles! do no more.
when the thunder-bearing strangers came,
st canoes, begirt with bolts of flame,
'd with tall trees, which, loftier than the palm,
'd rooted in the deep amidst its calm:
vhen the winds awaken'd, shot forth wings
l as the cloud along the horizon flings,
sway'd the waves, like cities of the sea,
ng the very billows look less free;—
with her paddling oar and dancing prow,
through the surf, like reindeer through the snow,
-gliding o'er the breaker's whitening edge,
as a nereid in her ocean sledge,
gazed and wonder'd at the giant hulk,
h heaved from wave to wave its trampling bulk:
ınchor dropp'd; it lay along the deep,
a huge lion in the sun asleep,
e round it swarm'd the proas' flitting chain,
summer bees that hum around his mane.

XI.

vhite man landed!—need the rest be told?
New World stretch'd its dusk hand to the Old;

Each was to each a marvel, and the tie
Of wonder warm'd to better sympathy.
Kind was the welcome of the sun-born sires,
And kinder still their daughters' gentler fires.
Their union grew: the children of the storm
Found beauty link'd with many a dusky form;
While these in turn admired the paler glow,
Which seem'd so white in climes that knew no snow
The chase, the race, the liberty to roam,
The soil where every cottage show'd a home;
The sea-spread net, the lightly-launch'd canoe,
Which stemm'd the studded archipelago,
O'er whose blue bosom rose the starry isles;
The healthy slumber, earn'd by sportive toils;
The palm, the loftiest dryad of the woods,
Within whose bosom infant Bacchus broods,
While eagles scarce build higher than the crest
Which shadows o'er the vineyard in her breast;
The cava feast, the yam, the cocoa's root,
Which bears at once the cup, and milk, and fruit;
The bread-tree, which, without the ploughshare, yields
The unreap'd harvest of unfurrow'd fields,
And bakes its unadulterated loaves
Without a furnace in unpurchased groves,
And flings off famine from its fertile breast,
A priceless market for the gathering guest;—
These, with the luxuries of seas and woods,
The airy joys of social solitudes,
Tamed each rude wanderer to the sympathies
Of those who were more happy, if less wise,

Did more than Europe's discipline had done,
And civilised Civilisation's son!

XII.

Of these, and there was many a willing pair,
Neuha and Torquil were not the least fair:
Both children of the isles, though distant far;
Both born beneath a sea-presiding star;
Both nourish'd amidst nature's native scenes,
Loved to the last, whatever intervenes
Between us and our childhood's sympathy,
Which still reverts to what first caught the eye.
He who first met the Highlands' swelling blue
Will love each peak that shows a kindred hue,
Hail in each crag a friend's familiar face,
And clasp the mountain in his mind's embrace.
Long have I roam'd through lands which are not mine,
Adored the Alp, and loved the Apennine,
Revered Parnassus, and beheld the steep
Jove's Ida and Olympus crown the deep:
But 'twas not all long ages' lore, nor all
Their nature held me in their thrilling thrall;
The infant rapture still survived the boy,
And Loch-na-gar with Ida look'd o'er Troy, (1)

(1) When very young, about eight years of age, after an attack of the scarlet fever at Aberdeen, I was removed by medical advice into the Highlands. Here I passed occasionally some summers, and from this period I date my love of mountainous countries. I can never forget the effect, a few years afterwards, in England, of the only thing I had long seen, even in miniature, of a mountain, in the Malvern Hills. After I returned to Cheltenham, I used to watch them every afternoon, at sunset, with a sensation which I cannot describe. This was boyish enough; but I was then only thirteen years of age, and it was in the holidays.

Mix'd Celtic memories with the Phrygian mount,
And Highland linns with Castalie's clear fount.
Forgive me, Homer's universal shade!
Forgive me, Phœbus! that my fancy stray'd;
The north and nature taught me to adore
Your scenes sublime, from those beloved before.

XIII.

The love which maketh all things fond and fair,
The youth which makes one rainbow of the air,
The dangers past, that make even man enjoy
The pause in which he ceases to destroy,
The mutual beauty, which the sternest feel
Strike to their hearts like lightning to the steel,
United the half savage and the whole,
The maid and boy, in one absorbing soul.
No more the thundering memory of the fight
Wrapp'd his wean'd bosom in its dark delight;
No more the irksome restlessness of rest
Disturb'd him like the eagle in her nest,
Whose whetted beak and far-pervading eye
Darts for a victim over all the sky;
His heart was tamed to that voluptuous state,
At once Elysian and effeminate,
Which leaves no laurels o'er the hero's urn;—
These wither when for aught save blood they burn;
Yet when their ashes in their nook are laid,
Doth not the myrtle leave as sweet a shade?
Had Cæsar known but Cleopatra's kiss,
Rome had been free, the world had not been his.
And what have Cæsar's deeds and Cæsar's fame
Done for the earth? We feel them in our shame:

The gory sanction of his glory stains
The rust which tyrants cherish on our chains.
Though Glory, Nature, Reason, Freedom, bid
Roused millions do what single Brutus did—
Sweep these mere mock-birds of the despot's song
From the tall bough where they have perch'd so long,—
Still are we hawk'd at by such mousing owls,
And take for falcons those ignoble fowls,
When but a word of freedom would dispel
These bugbears, as their terrors show too well.

XIV.

Rapt in the fond forgetfulness of life,
Neuha, the South Sea girl, was all a wife,
With no distracting world to call her off
From love; with no society to scoff
At the new transient flame; no babbling crowd
Of coxcombry in admiration loud,
Or with adulterous whisper to alloy
Her duty, and her glory, and her joy:
With faith and feelings naked as her form,
She stood as stands a rainbow in a storm,
Changing its hues with bright variety,
But still expanding lovelier o'er the sky,
Howe'er its arch may swell, its colours move,
The cloud-compelling harbinger of love.

XV.

Here, in this grotto of the wave-worn shore,
They pass'd the tropic's red meridian o'er;

Nor long the hours—they never paused o'er time,
Unbroken by the clock's funereal chime,
Which deals the daily pittance of our span,
And points and mocks with iron laugh at man.
What deem'd they of the future or the past?
The present, like a tyrant, held them fast:
Their hour-glass was the sea-sand, and the tide,
Like her smooth billow, saw their moments glide;
Their clock the sun, in his unbounded tow'r;
They reckon'd not, whose day was but an hour;
The nightingale, their only vesper-bell,
Sung sweetly to the rose the day's farewell; (1)
The broad sun set, but not with lingering sweep,
As in the north he mellows o'er the deep;
But fiery, full, and fierce, as if he left
The world for ever, earth of light bereft,
Plunged with red forehead down along the wave,
As dives a hero headlong to his grave.
Then rose they, looking first along the skies,
And then for light into each other's eyes,
Wondering that summer show'd so brief a sun,
And asking if indeed the day were done.

XVI.

And let not this seem strange: the devotee
Lives not in earth, but in his ecstasy;
Around him days and worlds are heedless drive
His soul is gone before his dust to heaven.

(1) The now well-known story of the loves of the nightingale s need not be more than alluded to, being sufficiently familiar to the as to the Eastern reader.

less potent? No—his path is trod,
ıplifted gloriously to God;
'd to all we know of heaven below,
ıer better self, whose joy or woe
: than ours; the all-absorbing flame
kindled by another, grows the same,
in one blaze; the pure, yet funeral pile,
gentle hearts, like Bramins, sit and smile.
ten we forget all time, when lone,
ng Nature's universal throne,
ıods, her wilds, her waters, the intense
ɔf *hers* to our intelligence!
ıt the stars and mountains? Are the waves
.t a spirit? Are the dropping caves
t a feeling in their silent tears?
;—they woo and clasp us to their spheres,
e this clog and clod of clay before
:, and merge our soul in the great shore.
f this fond and false identity!—
inks of self, when gazing on the sky?
ıo, though gazing lower, ever thought,
/oung moments ere the heart is taught
lesson, of man's baseness or his own?
ıre is his realm, and love his throne.

XVII.

arose, and Torquil: twilight's hour
ad and softly to their rocky bower,
kindling by degrees its dewy spars,
their dim light to the mustering stars.
the pair, partaking nature's calm,
out their cottage, built beneath the palm,

Now smiling and now silent, as the scene;
Lovely as Love—the spirit!—when serene.
The Ocean scarce spoke louder with his swell,
Than breathes his mimic murmurer in the shell, (1)
As, far divided from his parent deep,
The sea-born infant cries, and will not sleep,
Raising his little plaint in vain, to rave
For the broad bosom of his nursing wave:
The woods droop'd darkly, as inclined to rest,
The tropic bird wheel'd rockward to his nest,

(1) If the reader will apply to his ear the sea-shell on his chimney-piece, he will be aware of what is alluded to. If the text should appear obscure, he will find in "Gebir" the same idea better expressed in two lines. The poem I never read, but have heard the lines quoted by a more recondite reader — who seems to be of a different opinion from the editor of the Quarterly Review, who qualified it, in his answer to the Critical Reviewer of his Juvenal, as trash of the worst and most insane description. It is to Mr. Landor, the author of "Gebir," so qualified, and of some Latin poems, which vie with Martial or Catullus in obscenity, that the immaculate Mr. Southey addresses his declamation against impurity!

[Mr. Landor's lines above alluded to are —

"For I have often seen her with both hands
Shake a dry crocodile of equal height,
And listen to the shells within the scales,
And fancy there was life, and yet apply
The jagged jaws wide open to the ear."

In the "Excursion" of Wordsworth occurs the following exquisite passage: —

—— "I have seen
A curious child, applying to his ear
The convolutions of a smooth-lipp'd shell,
To which, in silence hush'd, his very soul
Listen'd intensely, and his countenance soon
Brighten'd with joy; for murmuring from within
Were heard sonorous cadences! whereby,
To his belief, the monitor express'd
Mysterious union with its native sea.
Even such a shell the universe itself
Is to the ear of faith; and doth impart
Authentic tidings of invisible things:
Of ebb and flow, and ever-during power;
And central peace subsisting at the heart
Of endless agitation."]

And the blue sky spread round them like a lake
Of peace, where Piety her thirst might slake.

XVIII.

But through the palm and plantain, hark, a voice!
Not such as would have been a lover's choice,
In such an hour, to break the air so still;
No dying night-breeze, harping o'er the hill,
Striking the strings of nature, rock and tree,
Those best and earliest lyres of harmony,
With Echo for their chorus; nor the alarm
Of the loud war-whoop to dispel the charm;
Nor the soliloquy of the hermit owl,
Exhaling all his solitary soul,
The dim though large-eyed winged anchorite,
Who peals his dreary pæan o'er the night;—
But a loud, long, and naval whistle, shrill
As ever started through a sea-bird's bill;
And then a pause, and then a hoarse "Hillo!
Torquil! my boy! what cheer? Ho! brother, ho!"
"Who hails?" cried Torquil, following with his eye
The sound. "Here's one," was all the brief reply.

XIX.

But here the herald of the self-same mouth
Came breathing o'er the aromatic south,
Not like a "bed of violets" on the gale,
But such as wafts its cloud o'er grog or ale,
Borne from a short frail pipe, which yet had blown
Its gentle odours over either zone,
And, puff'd where'er winds rise or waters roll,
Had wafted smoke from Portsmouth to the

Opposed its vapour as the lightning flash'd,
And reek'd, 'midst mountain-billows unabash'd,
To Æolus a constant sacrifice,
Through every change of all the varying skies.
And what was he who bore it?—I may err,
But deem him sailor or philosopher. (1)
Sublime tobacco! which from east to west
Cheers the tar's labour or the Turkman's rest
Which on the Moslem's ottoman divides
His hours, and rivals opium and his brides;
Magnificent in Stamboul, but less grand,
Though not less loved, in Wapping or the Strand;
Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe,
When tipp'd with amber, mellow, rich, and ripe;
Like other charmers, wooing the caress
More dazzlingly when daring in full dress;
Yet thy true lovers more admire by far
Thy naked beauties—Give me a cigar! (2)

(1) Hobbes, the father of Locke's and other philosophy, was an inveterate smoker,—even to pipes beyond computation.

(2) [We talked of change of manners (1773). Dr. Johnson observed, that our drinking less than our ancestors was owing to the change from ale to wine. "I remember," said he, "when all the *decent* people in Litchfield got drunk every night, and were not the worse thought of. Smoking has gone out. To be sure, it is a shocking thing, blowing smoke out of our mouths into other people's mouths, eyes, and noses, and having the same thing done to us. Yet I cannot account, why a thing which requires so little exertion, and yet preserves the mind from total vacuity, should have gone out."—Boswell. As an item in the history of manners, it may be observed, that *drinking* to excess has diminished greatly in the memory even of those who can remember forty or fifty years. The taste for *smoking*, however, has revived, probably from the military habits of Europe during the French wars; but, instead of the sober sedentary *pipe*, the ambulatory *segar* is now chiefly used.—Croker, 1830.]

XX.

Through the approaching darkness of the wood
A human figure broke the solitude,
Fantastically, it may be, array'd,
A seaman in a savage masquerade;
Such as appears to rise out from the deep
When o'er the line the merry vessels sweep,
And the rough saturnalia of the tar
Flock o'er the deck, in Neptune's borrow'd car;(1)
And, pleased, the god of ocean sees his name
Revive once more, though but in mimic game
Of his true sons, who riot in the breeze
Undreamt of in his native Cyclades.
Still the old god delights, from out the main,
To snatch some glimpses of his ancient reign.
Our sailor's jacket, though in ragged trim,
His constant pipe, which never yet burn'd dim,
His foremast air, and somewhat rolling gait,
Like his dear vessel, spoke his former state;
But then a sort of kerchief round his head,
Not over-tightly bound, nor nicely spread;
And, 'stead of trousers (ah! too early torn!
For even the mildest woods will have their thorn)
A curious sort of somewhat scanty mat
Now served for inexpressibles and hat;
His naked feet and neck, and sunburnt face,
Perchance might suit alike with either race.
His arms were all his own, our Europe's growth,
Which two worlds bless for civilising both;

(1) This rough but *jovial ceremony*, used in crossing the line, has been *so often and so well described*, that it need not be more than alluded to.

The musket swung behind his shoulders broad,
And somewhat stoop'd by his marine abode,
But brawny as the boar's; and hung beneath,
His cutlass droop'd, unconscious of a sheath,
Or lost or worn away; his pistols were
Link'd to his belt, a matrimonial pair—
(Let not this metaphor appear a scoff,
Though one miss'd fire, the other would go off);
These, with a bayonet, not so free from rust
As when the arm-chest held its brighter trust,
Completed his accoutrements, as Night
Survey'd him in his garb heteroclite.

XXI.

"What cheer, Ben Bunting?" cried (when in full view
Our new acquaintance) Torquil. "Aught of new?"
"Ey, ey!" quoth Ben, "not new, but news enow;
A strange sail in the offing."—"Sail! and how?
What! could you make her out? It cannot be;
I've seen no rag of canvass on the sea."
"Belike," said Ben, "you might not from the bay;
But from the bluff-head, where I watch'd to-day,
I saw her in the doldrums; for the wind
Was light and baffling."—"When the sun declined
Where lay she? had she anchor'd?"—"No, but still
She bore down on us, till the wind grew still."
"Her flag?"—"I had no glass: but fore and aft,
Egad! she seem'd a wicked-looking craft."
"Arm'd?"—"I expect so;—sent on the look-out:
'Tis time, belike, to put our helm about"

ıut?—Whate'er may have us now in chase,
make no running fight, for that were base;
ill die at our quarters, like true men."
ey! for that 'tis all the same to Ben."
ːs Christian know this?"—"Ay; he has piped
all hands
ıarters. They are furbishing the stands
ms; and we have got some guns to bear,
ːcaled them. You are wanted."—"That's but
fair;
f it were not, mine is not the soul
ıve my comrades helpless on the shoal.
leuha! ah! and must my fate pursue
ıe alone, but one so sweet and true?
hatsoe'er betide, ah, Neuha! now
ın me not; the hour will not allow
r; I am thine whatever intervenes!"
ht," quoth Ben, "that will do for the ma-
rines." (1)

[1] "That will do for the marines, but the sailors won't believe it," is an ıg; and one of the few fragments of former jealousies which still (in jest only) between these gallant services.

CANTO THE THIRD.

I.

THE fight was o'er; the flashing through the gloom,
Which robes the cannon as he wings a tomb,
Had ceased; and sulphury vapours upward driven
Had left the earth, and but polluted heaven:
The rattling roar which rung in every volley
Had left the echoes to their melancholy;
No more they shriek'd their horror, boom for boom;
The strife was done, the vanquish'd had their doom;
The mutineers were crush'd, dispersed, or ta'en,
Or lived to deem the happiest were the slain.
Few, few escaped, and these were hunted o'er
The isle they loved beyond their native shore.
No further home was theirs, it seem'd, on earth,
Once renegades to that which gave them birth;
Track'd like wild beasts, like them they sought the wild,
As to a mother's bosom flies the child;
But vainly wolves and lions seek their den,
And still more vainly men escape from men.

II.

Beneath a rock whose jutting base protrudes
Far over ocean in his fiercest moods,
When scaling his enormous crag the wave
Is hurl'd down headlong, like the foremost brave,

And falls back on the foaming crowd behind,
Which fight beneath the banners of the wind,
But now at rest, a little remnant drew
Together, bleeding, thirsty, faint, and few;
But still their weapons in their hands, and still
With something of the pride of former will,
As men not all unused to meditate,
And strive much more than wonder at their fate.
Their present lot was what they had foreseen,
And dared as what was likely to have been;
Yet still the lingering hope, which deem'd their lot
Not pardon'd, but unsought for or forgot,
Or trusted that, if sought, their distant caves
Might still be miss'd amidst the world of waves,
Had wean'd their thoughts in part from what they saw
And felt, the vengeance of their country's law.
Their sea-green isle, their guilt-won paradise,
No more could shield their virtue or their vice:
Their better feelings, if such were, were thrown
Back on themselves,—their sins remain'd alone.
Proscribed even in their second country, they
Were lost; in vain the world before them lay;
All outlets seem'd secured. Their new allies
Had fought and bled in mutual sacrifice;
But what avail'd the club and spear, and arm
Of Hercules, against the sulphury charm,
The magic of the thunder, which destroy'd
The warrior ere his strength could be employ'd?
Dug, like a spreading pestilence, the grave
So less of human bravery than the brave! (1)

(1) Archidamus, king of Sparta, and son of Agesilaus, when he saw a machine invented for the casting of stones and darts, exclaimed that it was

Their own scant numbers acted all the few
Against the many oft will dare and do;
But though the choice seems native to die free,
Even Greece can boast but one Thermopylæ,
Till *now*, when she has forged her broken chain
Back to a sword, and dies and lives again!

III.

Beside the jutting rock the few appear'd,
Like the last remnant of the red-deer's herd;
Their eyes were feverish, and their aspect worn,
But still the hunter's blood was on their horn,
A little stream came tumbling from the height,
And straggling into ocean as it might,
Its bounding crystal frolick'd in the ray,
And gush'd from cliff to crag with saltless spray;
Close on the wild, wide ocean, yet as pure
And fresh as innocence, and more secure,
Its silver torrent glitter'd o'er the deep,
As the shy chamois' eye o'erlooks the steep,
While far below the vast and sullen swell
Of ocean's alpine azure rose and fell.
To this young spring they rush'd,—all feelings first
Absorb'd in passion's and in nature's thirst,—
Drank as they do who drink their last, and threw
Their arms aside to revel in its dew; [stains
Cool'd their scorch'd throats, and wash'd the gory
From wounds whose only bandage might be chains

---

the "grave of valour." The same story has been told of some knight on the first application of gunpowder; but the original anecdote is in Plutarch.

hen, when their drought was quench'd, look'd sadly
round,
s wondering how so many still were found
live and fetterless:—but silent all,
ach sought his fellow's eyes, as if to call
n him for language which his lips denied,
s though their voices with their cause had died.

IV.

ern, and aloof a little from the rest,
ood Christian, with his arms across his chest.
he ruddy, reckless, dauntless hue once spread
long his cheek was livid now as lead;
is light-brown locks, so graceful in their flow,
ow rose like startled vipers o'er his brow.
ill as a statue, with his lips comprest
) stifle even the breath within his breast,
ist by the rock, all menacing, but mute,
e stood; and, save a slight beat of his foot,
'hich deepen'd now and then the sandy dint
eneath his heel, his form seem'd turn'd to flint.
me paces further Torquil lean'd his head
gainst a bank, and spoke not, but he bled,—
ot mortally;—his worst wound was within:
is brow was pale, his blue eyes sunken in,
nd blood-drops, sprinkled o'er his yellow hair,
ow'd that his faintness came not from despair
it nature's ebb. Beside him was another,
ugh as a bear, but willing as a brother,—
n Bunting, who essay'd to wash, and wipe,
d bind his wound—then calmly lit his pipe,

A trophy which survived a hundred fights,
A beacon which had cheer'd ten thousand night
The fourth and last of this deserted group
Walk'd up and down—at times would stand, then st
To pick a pebble up—then let it drop—
Then hurry as in haste—then quickly stop—
Then cast his eyes on his companions—then
Half whistle half a tune, and pause again—
And then his former movements would redouble
With something between carelessness and troub
This is a long description, but applies
To scarce five minutes pass'd before the eyes;
But yet *what* minutes! Moments like to these
Rend men's lives into immortalities.

V.

At length Jack Skyscrape, a mercurial man,
Who flutter'd over all things like a fan,
More brave than firm, and more disposed to dare
And die at once than wrestle with despair,
Exclaim'd, "G—d damn!"—those syllables intense
Nucleus of England's native eloquence,
As the Turk's "Allah!" or the Roman's more
Pagan "Proh Jupiter!" was wont of yore
To give their first impressions such a vent,
By way of echo to embarrassment.
Jack was embarrass'd,—never hero more,
And as he knew not what to say, he swore:
Nor swore in vain; the long congenial sound
Revived Ben Bunting from his pipe profound;
He drew it from his mouth, and look'd full wise,
But merely added to the oath his *eyes;*

aus rendering the imperfect phrase complete,
peroration I need not repeat.

VI.

ut Christian, of a higher order, stood
ike an extinct volcano in his mood;
ilent, and sad, and savage,—with the trace
)f passion reeking from his clouded face;
'ill lifting up again his sombre eye,
t glanced on Torquil, who lean'd faintly by.
' And is it thus?" he cried, " unhappy boy!
And thee, too, *thee*—my madness must destroy!'
He said, and strode to where young Torquil stood,
Yet dabbled with his lately flowing blood;
Seized his hand wistfully, but did not press,
And shrunk as fearful of his own caress;
Enquired into his state; and when he heard
The wound was slighter than he deem'd or fear'd,
A moment's brightness pass'd along his brow,
As much as such a moment would allow.
" Yes," he exclaim'd, " we are taken in the toil,
But not a coward or a common spoil;
Dearly they have bought us—dearly still may buy,—
And I must fall; but have you strength to fly?
'Twould be some comfort still, could you survive;
Our dwindled band is now too few to strive.
Oh! for a sole canoe! though but a shell,
To bear you hence to where a hope may dwell!
For me, my lot is what I sought; to be,
In life or death, the fearless and the free."

VII.

Even as he spoke, around the promontory,
Which nodded o'er the billows high and hoary,
A dark speck dotted ocean: on it flew
Like to the shadow of a roused sea-mew;
Onward it came—and, lo! a second follow'd—
Now seen—now hid—where ocean's vale was hollow'd;
And near, and nearer, till their dusky crew
Presented well-known aspects to the view,
Till on the surf their skimming paddles play,
Buoyant as wings, and flitting through the spray;
Now perching on the wave's high curl, and now
Dash'd downward in the thundering foam below,
Which flings it broad and boiling sheet on sheet,
And slings its high flakes, shiver'd into sleet:
But floating still through surf and swell, drew nigh
The barks, like small birds through a lowering sky.
Their art seem'd nature—such the skill to sweep
The wave of these born playmates of the deep.

VIII.

And who the first that, springing on the strand,
Leap'd like a nereid from her shell to land,
With dark but brilliant skin, and dewy eye
Shining with love, and hope, and constancy?
Neuha—the fond, the faithful, the adored—
Her heart on Torquil's like a torrent pour'd;
And smiled, and wept, and near, and nearer clasp'd
As if to be assured 't was *him* she grasp'd;
Shudder'd to see his yet warm wound, and then,
To find it trivial, smiled and wept again.

She was a warrior's daughter, and could bear
Such sights, and feel, and mourn, but not despair.
Her lover lived,—nor foes nor fears could blight
That full-blown moment in its all delight:
Joy trickled in her tears, joy fill'd the sob
That rock'd her heart till almost HEARD to throb;
And paradise was breathing in the sigh
Of nature's child in nature's ecstasy.

IX.

The sterner spirits who beheld that meeting
Were not unmoved; who are, when hearts are greeting?
Even Christian gazed upon the maid and boy
With tearless eye, but yet a gloomy joy
Mix'd with those bitter thoughts the soul arrays
In hopeless visions of our better days,
When all's gone—to the rainbow's latest ray.
"And but for me!" he said, and turn'd away;
Then gazed upon the pair, as in his den
A lion looks upon his cubs again;
And then relapsed into his sullen guise,
As heedless of his further destinies.

X.

But brief their time for good or evil thought;
The billows round the promontory brought
The plash of hostile oars.—Alas! who made
That sound a dread? All around them seem'd arrray'd
Against them, save the bride of Toobonai:
She, as she caught the first glimpse o'er the bay

Of the arm'd boats, which hurried to complete
The remnant's ruin with their flying feet,
Beckon'd the natives round her to their prows,
Embark'd their guests and launch'd their light canoes
In one placed Christian and his comrades twain;
But she and Torquil must not part again.
She fix'd him in her own.— Away! away!
They clear the breakers, dart along the bay,
And towards a group of islets, such as bear
The sea-bird's nest and seal's surf-hollow'd lair,
They skim the blue tops of the billows; fast
They flew, and fast their fierce pursuers chased.
They gain upon them—now they lose again,—
Again make way and menace o'er the main;
And now the two canoes in chase divide,
And follow different courses o'er the tide,
To baffle the pursuit. — Away! away!
As life is on each paddle's flight to-day,
And more than life or lives to Neuha: Love
Freights the frail bark and urges to the cove—
And now the refuge and the foe are nigh—
Yet, yet a moment! — Fly, thou light ark, fly!

CANTO THE FOURTH.

I.

WHITE as a white sail on a dusky sea,
When half the horizon's clouded and half free,
Fluttering between the dun wave and the sky,
Is hope's last gleam in man's extremity.
Her anchor parts; but still her snowy sail
Attracts our eye amidst the rudest gale:
Though every wave she climbs divides us more,
The heart still follows from the loneliest shore.

II.

Not distant from the isle of Toobonai,
A black rock rears its bosom o'er the spray,
The haunt of birds, a desert to mankind,
Where the rough seal reposes from the wind,
And sleeps unwieldy in his cavern dun,
Or gambols with huge frolic in the sun:
There shrilly to the passing oar is heard
The startled echo of the ocean bird,
Who rears on its bare breast her callow brood,
The feather'd fishers of the solitude.
A narrow segment of the yellow sand
On one side forms the outline of a strand;
Here the young turtle, crawling from his shell,
Steals to the deep wherein his parents dwell;

Chipp'd by the beam, a nursling of the day,
But hatch'd for ocean by the fostering ray;
The rest was one bleak precipice, as e'er
Gave mariners a shelter and despair;
A spot to make the saved regret the deck
Which late went down, and envy the lost wreck.
Such was the stern asylum Neuha chose
To shield her lover from his following foes;
But all its secret was not told; she knew
In this a treasure hidden from the view.

III.

Ere the canoes divided, near the spot,
The men that mann'd what held her Torquil's lot,
By her command removed, to strengthen more
The skiff which wafted Christian from the shore.
This he would have opposed; but with a smile
She pointed calmly to the craggy isle,
And bade him "speed and prosper." *She* would take
The rest upon herself for Torquil's sake.
They parted with this added aid; afar
The proa darted like a shooting star,
And gain'd on the pursuers, who now steer'd
Right on the rock which she and Torquil near'd.
They pull'd; her arm, though delicate, was free
And firm as ever grappled with the sea,
And yielded scarce to Torquil's manlier strength.
The prow now almost lay within its length
Of the crag's steep, inexorable face,
With nought but soundless waters for its base;
Within a hundred boats' length was the foe,
And now what refuge but their frail canoe?

This Torquil ask'd with half upbraiding eye,
Which said—"Has Neuha brought me here to die?
Is this a place of safety, or a grave,
And yon huge rock the tombstone of the wave?"

IV.

They rested on their paddles, and uprose
Neuha, and pointing to the approaching foes,
Cried, "Torquil, follow me, and fearless follow!"
Then plunged at once into the ocean's hollow.
There was no time to pause—the foes were near—
Chains in his eye, and menace in his ear;
With vigour they pull'd on, and as they came,
Hail'd him to yield, and by his forfeit name.
Headlong he leapt—to him the swimmer's skill
Was native, and now all his hope from ill:
But how, or where? He dived, and rose no more;
The boat's crew look'd amazed o'er sea and shore.
There was no landing on that precipice,
Steep, harsh, and slippery as a berg of ice.
They watch'd awhile to see him float again,
But not a trace rebubbled from the main:
The wave roll'd on, no ripple on its face,
Since their first plunge recall'd a single trace;
The little whirl which eddied, and slight foam,
That whiten'd o'er what seem'd their latest home,
White as a sepulchre above the pair
Who left no marble (mournful as an heir)
The quiet proa wavering o'er the tide
Was all that told of Torquil and his bride;
And but for this alone the whole might seem
The vanish'd phantom of a seaman's dream.

They paused and search'd in vain, then pull'd away;
Even superstition now forbade their stay.
Some said he had not plunged into the wave,
But vanish'd like a corpse-light from a grave;
Others, that something supernatural
Glared in his figure, more than mortal tall;
While all agreed that in his cheek and eye
There was a dead hue of eternity.
Still as their oars receded from the crag,
Round every weed a moment would they lag,
Expectant of some token of their prey;
But no—he had melted from them like the spray.

V.

And where was he the pilgrim of the deep,
Following the nereid? Had they ceased to weep
For ever? or, received in coral caves,
Wrung life and pity from the softening waves?
Did they with ocean's hidden sovereigns dwell,
And sound with mermen the fantastic shell?
Did Neuha with the mermaids comb her hair
Flowing o'er ocean as it stream'd in air?
Or had they perish'd, and in silence slept
Beneath the gulf wherein they boldly leapt?

VI.

Young Neuha plunged into the deep, and he
Follow'd: her track beneath her native sea
Was as a native's of the element,
So smoothly, bravely, brilliantly she went,
Leaving a streak of light behind her heel,
Which struck and flash'd like an amphibious

Closely, and scarcely less expert to trace
The depths where divers hold the pearl in chase,
Torquil, the nursling of the northern seas,
Pursued her liquid steps with heart and ease.
Deep—deeper for an instant Neuha led
The way—then upward soar'd—and as she spread
Her arms, and flung the foam from off her locks,
Laugh'd, and the sound was answer'd by the rocks.
They had gain'd a central realm of earth again,
But look'd for tree, and field, and sky, in vain.
Around she pointed to a spacious cave,
Whose only portal was the keyless wave,(1)
(A hollow archway by the sun unseen,
Save through the billows' glassy veil of green,
In some transparent ocean holiday,
When all the finny people are at play,)
Wiped with her hair the brine from Torquil's eyes,
And clapp'd her hands with joy at his surprise;
Led him to where the rock appear'd to jut,
And form a something like a Triton's hut;
For all was darkness for a space, till day,
Through clefts above let in a sober'd ray;
As in some old cathedral's glimmering aisle
The dusty monuments from light recoil,
Thus sadly in their refuge submarine
The vault drew half her shadow from the scene.

(1) Of this cave (which is no fiction) the original will be found in the ninth chapter of "Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands." I have taken the poetical liberty to transplant it to Toobonai, the last island where any distinct account is left of Christian and his comrades.

VII.

Forth from her bosom the young savage drew
A pine torch, strongly girded with gnatoo;
A plantain-leaf o'er all, the more to keep
Its latent sparkle from the sapping deep.
This mantle kept it dry; then from a nook
Of the same plantain-leaf a flint she took,
A few shrunk wither'd twigs, and from the blade
Of Torquil's knife struck fire, and thus array'd
The grot with torchlight. Wide it was and high,
And show'd a self-born Gothic canopy;
The arch uprear'd by nature's architect,
The architrave some earthquake might erect;
The buttress from some mountain's bosom hurl'd,
When the Poles crash'd, and water was the world;
Or harden'd from some earth-absorbing fire,
While yet the globe reek'd from its funeral pyre;
The fretted pinnacle, the aisle, the nave, (1)
Were there, all scoop'd by Darkness from her cave.
There, with a little tinge of phantasy,
Fantastic faces mop'd and mow'd on high,
And then a mitre or a shrine would fix
The eye upon its seeming crucifix.
Thus Nature play'd with the stalactites,
And built herself a chapel of the seas.

VIII.

And Neuha took her Torquil by the hand,
And waved along the vault her kindled brand,

(1) This may seem too minute for the general outline (in Mariner's Account) from which it is taken. But few men have travelled without seeing something of the kind — on *land*, that is. Without adverting to Ellora, in Mungo Park's last journal, he mentions having met with a rock or mount

And led him into each recess, and show'd
The secret places of their new abode.
Nor these alone, for all had been prepared
Before, to soothe the lover's lot she shared:
The mat for rest; for dress the fresh gnatoo,
And sandal oil to fence against the dew;
For food the cocoa-nut, the yam, the bread
Borne of the fruit; for board the plantain spread
With its broad leaf, or turtle-shell which bore
A banquet in the flesh it cover'd o'er;
The gourd with water recent from the rill,
The ripe banana from the mellow hill;
A pine-torch pile to keep undying light,
And she herself, as beautiful as night,
To fling her shadowy spirit o'er the scene,
And make their subterranean world serene.
She had foreseen, since first the stranger's sail
Drew to their isle, that force or flight might fail,
And form'd a refuge of the rocky den
For Torquil's safety from his countrymen.
Each dawn had wafted there her light canoe,
Laden with all the golden fruits that grew;
Each eve had seen her gliding through the hour
With all could cheer or deck their sparry bower;
And now she spread her little store with smiles,
The happiest daughter of the loving isles.

IX.

She, as he gazed with grateful wonder, press'd
Her shelter'd love to her impassion'd breast;

---

tain so exactly resembling a Gothic cathedral, that only minute inspection could convince him that it was a work of nature.

And suited to her soft caresses, told
An olden tale of love,—for love is old,
Old as eternity, but not outworn
With each new being born or to be born: (1)
How a young chief, a thousand moons ago,
Diving for turtle in the depths below,
Had risen, in tracking fast his ocean prey,
Into the cave which round and o'er them lay;
How in some desperate feud of after-time
He shelter'd there a daughter of the clime,
A foe beloved, and offspring of a foe,
Saved by his tribe but for a captive's woe;
How, when the storm of war was still'd, he led
His island clan to where the waters spread
Their deep-green shadow o'er the rocky door,
Then dived—it seem'd as if to rise no more:
His wondering mates, amazed within their bark,
Or deem'd him mad, or prey to the blue shark;
Row'd round in sorrow the sea-girded rock,
Then paused upon their paddles from the shock;
When, fresh and springing from the deep, they saw
A goddess rise—so deem'd they in their awe;
And their companion, glorious by her side,
Proud and exulting in his mermaid bride;
And how, when undeceived, the pair they bore
With sounding conchs and joyous shouts to shore;
How they had gladly lived and calmly died,—
And why not also Torquil and his bride?

(1) The reader will recollect the epigram of the Greek anthology, or its translation into most of the modern languages:—

"Whoe'er thou art, thy master see—
He was, or is, or is to be."

Not mine to tell the rapturous caress
Which follow'd wildly in that wild recess
This tale; enough that all within that cave
Was love, though buried strong as in the grave
Where Abelard, through twenty years of death,
When Eloïsa's form was lower'd beneath
Their nuptial vault, his arms outstretch'd, and press'd
The kindling ashes to his kindled breast. (1)
The waves without sang round their couch, their roar
As much unheeded as if life were o'er;
Within, their hearts made all their harmony,
Love's broken murmur and more broken sigh.

X.

And they, the cause and sharers of the shock
Which left them exiles of the hollow rock,
Where were they? O'er the sea for life they plied,
To seek from Heaven the shelter men denied.
Another course had been their choice—but where?
The wave which bore them still their foes would bear,
Who, disappointed of their former chase,
In search of Christian now renew'd their race.
Eager with anger, their strong arms made way,
Like vultures baffled of their previous prey.
They gain'd upon them, all whose safety lay
In some bleak crag or deeply-hidden bay:
No further chance or choice remain'd; and right
For the first further rock which met their sight

(1) The tradition is attached to the story of Eloïsa, that when her body was lowered into the grave of Abelard (who had been buried twenty years,) he opened his arms to receive her.

They steer'd, to take their latest view of land,
And yield as victims, or die sword in hand;
Dismiss'd the natives and their shallop, who
Would still have battled for that scanty crew;
But Christian bade them seek their shore again,
Nor add a sacrifice which were in vain;
For what were simple bow and savage spear
Against the arms which must be wielded here?

XI.

They landed on a wild but narrow scene,
Where few but Nature's footsteps yet had been;
Prepared their arms, and with that gloomy eye,
Stern and sustain'd, of man's extremity,
When hope is gone, nor glory's self remains
To cheer resistance against death or chains,—
They stood, the three, as the three hundred stood
Who dyed Thermopylæ with holy blood.
But, ah! how different! 'tis the *cause* makes all,
Degrades or hallows courage in its fall.
O'er them no fame, eternal and intense, [hence
Blazed through the clouds of death and beckon
No grateful country, smiling through her tears,
Begun the praises of a thousand years;
No nation's eyes would on their tomb be bent,
No heroes envy them their monument;
However boldly their warm blood was spilt,
Their life was shame, their epitaph was guilt.
And this they knew and felt, at least the one,
The leader of the band he had undone;
Who, born perchance for better things, had set
His life upon a cast which linger'd yet

But now the die was to be thrown, and all
The chances were in favour of his fall:
And such a fall! But still he faced the shock,
Obdurate as a portion of the rock
Whereon he stood, and fix'd his levell'd gun,
Dark as a sullen cloud before the sun.

XII.

The boat drew nigh, well arm'd, and firm the crew
To act whatever duty bade them do;
Careless of danger, as the onward wind
Is of the leaves it strews, nor looks behind.
And yet perhaps they rather wish'd to go
Against a nation's than a native foe,
And felt that this poor victim of self-will,
Briton no more, had once been Britain's still.
They hail'd him to surrender—no reply;
Their arms were poised, and glitter'd in the sky.
They hail'd again—no answer; yet once more
They offer'd quarter louder than before.
The echoes only, from the rock's rebound,
Took their last farewell of the dying sound.
Then flash'd the flint, and blazed the volleying flame,
And the smoke rose between them and their aim,
While the rock rattled with the bullets' knell,
Which peal'd in vain, and flatten'd as they fell;
Then flew the only answer to be given
By those who had lost all hope in earth or heaven.
After the first fierce peal, as they pull'd nigher,
They heard the voice of Christian shout, "Now, fire!
And ere the word upon the echo died,
Two fell; the rest assail'd the rock's rough side,

And, furious at the madness of their foes,
Disdain'd all further efforts, save to close.
But steep the crag, and all without a path,
Each step opposed a bastion to their wrath,
While, placed midst clefts the least accessible,
Which Christian's eye was train'd to mark full wel
The three maintain'd a strife which must not yield
In spots where eagles might have chosen to build.
Their every shot told; while the assailant fell,
Dash'd on the shingles like the limpet shell:
But still enough survived, and mounted still,
Scattering their numbers here and there, until
Surrounded and commanded, though not nigh
Enough for seizure, near enough to die,
The desperate trio held aloof their fate
But by a thread, like sharks who have gorged the bait
Yet to the very last they battled well,
And not a groan inform'd their foes *who* fell.
Christian died last—twice wounded; and once more
Mercy was offer'd when they saw his ore;
Too late for life, but not too late to die,
With, though a hostile hand, to close his eye.
A limb was broken, and he droop'd along
The crag, as doth a falcon reft of young.
The sound revived him, or appear'd to wake
Some passion which a weakly gesture spake:
He beckon'd to the foremost, who drew nigh,
But, as they near'd, he rear'd his weapon high—
His last ball had been aim'd, but from his breast
He tore the topmost button from his vest (1),

(1) In Thibault's account of Frederic the Second of Prussia, there is a singular relation of a young Frenchman, who with his mistress appeal

Down the tube dash'd it, levell'd, fired, and smiled
As his foe fell; then, like a serpent, coil'd
His wounded, weary form, to where the steep
Look'd desperate as himself along the deep;
Cast one glance back, and clench'd his hand and shook
His last rage 'gainst the earth which he forsook;
Then plunged: the rock below received like glass
His body crush'd into one gory mass,
With scarce a shred to tell of human form,
Or fragment for the sea-bird or the worm;
A fair-hair'd scalp, besmear'd with blood and weeds,
Yet reek'd, the remnant of himself and deeds;
Some splinters of his weapons (to the last,
As long as hand could hold, he held them fast)
Yet glitter'd, but at distance—hurl'd away
To rust beneath the dew and dashing spray.
The rest was nothing—save a life mis-spent,
And soul—but who shall answer where it went?
'Tis ours to bear, not judge the dead; and they
Who doom to hell, themselves are on the way,
Unless these bullies of eternal pains
Are pardon'd their bad hearts for their worse brains.

---

to be of some rank. He enlisted and deserted at Schweidnitz; and after a desperate resistance was retaken, having killed an officer, who attempted to seize him after he was wounded, by the discharge of his musket loaded with a *button* of his uniform. Some circumstances on his court-martial raised a great interest amongst his judges, who wished to discover his real situation in life, which he offered to disclose, but to the *king* only, to whom he requested permission to write. This was refused, and Frederic was filled with the greatest indignation, from baffled curiosity or some other motive, when he understood that his request had been denied.

XIII.

The deed was over! All were gone or ta'en,
The fugitive, the captive, or the slain.
Chain'd on the deck, where once, a gallant crew,
They stood with honour, were the wretched few
Survivors of the skirmish on the isle;
But the last rock left no surviving spoil.
Cold lay they where they fell, and weltering,
While o'er them flapp'd the sea-birds' dewy wing,
Now wheeling nearer from the neighbouring surge,
And screaming high their harsh and hungry dirge:
But calm and careless heaved the wave below,
Eternal with unsympathetic flow;
Far o'er its face the dolphins sported on,
And sprung the flying fish against the sun,
Till its dried wing relapsed from its brief height,
To gather moisture for another flight.

XIV.

'Twas morn; and Neuha, who by dawn of day
Swam smoothly forth to catch the rising ray,
And watch if aught approach'd the amphibious lair
Where lay her lover, saw a sail in air:
It flapp'd, it fill'd, and to the growing gale
Bent its broad arch: her breath began to fail
With fluttering fear, her heart beat thick and high,
While yet a doubt sprung where its course might lie
But no! it came not; fast and far away
The shadow lessen'd as it clear'd the bay.
She gazed, and flung the sea-foam from her eyes,
To watch as for a rainbow in the skies.

On the horizon verged the distant deck,
Diminish'd, dwindled to a very speck—
Then vanish'd. All was ocean, all was joy!
Down plunged she through the cave to rouse her boy;
Told all she had seen, and all she hoped, and all
That happy love could augur or recall;
Sprung forth again, with Torquil following free
His bounding nereid over the broad sea;
Swam round the rock, to where a shallow cleft
Hid the canoe that Neuha there had left
Drifting along the tide, without an oar,
That eve the strangers chased them from the shore;
But when these vanish'd, she pursued her prow,
Regain'd, and urged to where they found it now:
Nor ever did more love and joy embark,
Than now were wafted in that slender ark.

XV.

Again their own shore rises on the view,
No more polluted with a hostile hue;
No sullen ship lay bristling o'er the foam,
A floating dungeon:—all was hope and home!
A thousand proas darted o'er the bay,
With sounding shells, and heralded their way;
The chiefs came down, around the people pour'd,
And welcomed Torquil as a son restored;
The women throng'd, embracing and embraced
By Neuha, asking where they had been chased,
And how escaped? The tale was told; and then
One acclamation rent the sky again;
And from that hour a new tradition gave
Their sanctuary the name of "Neuha's Cave."

A hundred fires, far flickering from the height,
Blazed o'er the general revel of the night,
The feast in honour of the guest, return'd
To peace and pleasure, perilously earn'd;
A night succeeded by such happy days
As only the yet infant world displays.(1)

(1) [Byron! the sorcerer! He can do with me according to his will. If it is to throw me head-long upon a desert Island; if it is to place me on the summit of a dizzy cliff — his power is the same. I wish he had a friend or a servant, appointed to the office of the slave, who was to knock every morning at the chamber-door of Philip of Macedon, and remind him he was mortal. — Dr Parr.]

STANZAS:

TO A HINDOO AIR.

'hese verses were written by Lord Byron a little before he left Italy
Greece. They were meant to suit the Hindostanee air—"Alla Malla
ca," which the Countess Guiccioli was fond of singing.]

:!—my lonely—lonely—lonely—Pillow!
ıere is my lover? where is my lover?
t his bark which my dreary dreams discover?
'—far away! and alone along the billow?

! my lonely—lonely—lonely—Pillow!
ıy must my head ache where his gentle brow lay?
w the long night flags lovelessly and slowly,
d my head droops over thee like the willow.—

! thou, my sad and solitary Pillow! [ing,
ıd me kind dreams to keep my heart from break-
return for the tears I shed upon thee waking
t me [illegible] die till he comes back o'er the billow.—

en if thou wilt—no more my *lonely* Pillow,
one embrace let these arms again enfold him,
d then expire of the joy—but to behold him!
ı! my lone bosom!—oh! my lonely Pillow!

ON THIS DAY I COMPLETE MY THIRTY SIXTH YEAR.

Missolonghi, Jan. 22. 182[4]

1.

'Tis time this heart should be unmoved,
Since others it hath ceased to move:
Yet, though I cannot be beloved,
Still let me love!

2.

My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone!

3.

The fire that on my bosom preys
Is lone as some volcanic isle;
No torch is kindled at its blaze—
A funeral pile!

4.

The hope, the fear, the jealous care,
The exalted portion of the pain
And power of love, I cannot share,
But wear the chain.

(1) [This morning Lord Byron came from his bedroom into the s ment where Colonel Stanhope and some friends were assembled, anc with a smile — "You were complaining, the other day, that I never any poetry now. This is my birth-day, and I have just finished somet which, I think, is better than what I usually write." He then prod these noble and affecting verses. — COUNT GAMBA.]

5.

But 'tis not *thus*—and 'tis not *here*—
Such thoughts should shake my soul, nor now,
Where glory decks the hero's bier,
Or binds his brow.

6.

The sword, the banner, and the field,
Glory and Greece, around me see!
The Spartan, borne upon his shield,
Was not more free.

7.

Awake! (not Greece—she *is* awake!)
Awake, my spirit! Think through *whom*
Thy life-blood tracks its parent lake,
And then strike home!

8.

Tread those reviving passions down,
Unworthy manhood!—unto thee
Indifferent should the smile or frown
Of beauty be.

9.

If thou regret'st thy youth, *why live?*
The land of honourable death
Is here:—up to the field, and give
Away thy breath!

10.

Seek out—less often sought than found—
A soldier's grave, for thee the best;
Then look around, and choose thy ground,
And take thy rest.(1)

(1) [Taking into consideration every thing connected with these verses, — the last tender aspirations of a loving spirit which they breathe, the self-devotion to a noble cause which they so nobly express, and that consciousness of a near grave glimmering sadly through the whole, — there is perhaps no production within the range of mere human composition, round which the circumstances and feelings under which it was written cast so touching an interest. — Moore.]

END OF THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

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